TRUE AND ARDENT LOVE
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 136 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" " 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

F. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONIL".C"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 27,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Dr C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 8.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL PRESSED BALES OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba, under instructions from Messrs. The Japan Trading Co., Ltd., on account and benefit of the concerned:—

100 Full pressed Bales Nowsari Cotton slightly damaged by water.
49 Full pressed Bales Dholera Cotton slightly damaged by water.
1 Bale Bharooch Cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction in Gully Godown No. 1 between Godown 167/1 and 168/2 Sassoon Dock opposite the clock, on account of the concerned:—

101 Full pressed Bales of Dholera Cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vatcha Bros Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 10th June 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Road near the junction of Sandhurst Bridge and Portuguese Church the whole of the stock in trade of the bycycle department, such as motor cycles, motor tricycles, cycles rims wheel binder machines, frame builders, home trainers, spoke threading machines, pumps, cog-wheels, handle bars cranks, gear-cases, forks, saddles, spokes, foot rests, valves, brakes lugs, crowns, cone lugs, one English machine for fitting carriage rubber tyres with fittings, one Darracque Motor Car, cycle stands, glass door-show cases etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Love Grove Outfall Works at Worli:—

A large quantity of scrap iron.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK TWILL.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Kamdenoo Gully, by order of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. A. Mayar and Co.

7 bales each 40 pieces black Twill 52 yards No. B6.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th June, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs; single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs; cupboards; chairs; fancy teapoys; marble top tables; glassware, etc.

The property of a European lady:—Dining table, rich tapestry lined spring, cushioned drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, teapoys, palmstands, cupboards, washing table, table, glass door screen, etc.

By order of the concerned:—
1 Sweet toned cottage piano.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 Cask of lamp-black.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
The property of a Hindu gentleman.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
Harness.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 900 CASES MALT (BARLEY).

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th June, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at C. Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Rly., Coy., Carnac Bridge Goods Station, the following goods discharged Ex. S.S. "India," late (S.S. "Verwaerts"), being perishable cargo, or cargo, likely to deteriorate, during the rains:—

About 900 cases Malt (Barley).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, AND DYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 135 BAGS SAGO FLOUR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows St., by order of Sheth Narse Monji and on account and at the risk of concerned.

Lot No. 1 60 bales sago flour No. 1.
Lot No. 2 75 bales sago flour No. 1.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES CYLON TEA DUST.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Shah Ramanlal Motiram and Coy., and on account and at the risk of Shah Manilal Lalubhai.

13 cases each 75 lbs. Cylon tea dust Lot No. 194.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

6 cases tea.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BALES JAPANESE GIN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Sha Jagmohan Hansraj and on account and at the risk of Seth Maganlal Kalianji.

88 Bales each 20 Pieces Japanese Gin No. 322 Bee.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Seth Ramchandra Doongersidas at his godown at Clive Road, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of the contracting party Seth Onkarji Kastoorchand and the last party Seth Harnandrai Footehand.

25 Tons Brown Bold Linseed of the contract of May, 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SILVER FOUNTAINS, SILVER VASES, ETC.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, by order of the owner Mr. Pratapchand Goolabchand.

Two very handsome silver fountains suitable for Palaces and rich drawing halls also several silver vases silver caskets, presentation cups, teapots, carved boxes, inkstand, candle sticks, photo frames lockets, etc., all originally belonging to a well-known shop in Shaikh Memon Street now closed.

The above goods are on view.

P.S.—The weight of above goods is about 4,000 Tolas.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF BUILDING PLOTS, on the Sea Face, at Mahim Bazar Road, occupying one of the Best positions in this healthy locality and affording a unique opportunity for securing charming Seaside Residences in Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of June, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following pieces of land eminently situated for building sea side residences abutting on the sea shore at Mahim situate at Mahim Bazar Road:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,165 square yards or thereabouts forming part of Collector's New Survey No. 1547 and bounded on the North and West by sea shore, on the North by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, on the South by the piece of land hereinafter thirdly described and on the East by a passage.

2. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,602 square yards forming part of the Collector's New Survey No. 1547, and bounded on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, on the South by the piece of land hereinafter thirdly described and on the East by a passage.

3. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,301 square yards forming part of Collector's New Survey No. 1547 and bounded on the West by the sea shore, on the East by a passage, on the North by the piece of land hereinbefore secondly described and on the South by the piece of land hereinafter fourthly described.

4. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,522 square yards forming part of the Collector's New Survey No. 1547 and bounded on the West by the sea shore, on the East by a passage, on the North by the piece of land hereinbefore thirdly described and on the South by the vacant land of the Vender.

All the above plots are Pension and Tax Tenure and the Vender pays to the Collector of Bombay in respect of his whole land containing about 31,902 square yards of which the above plots form part an annual ground rent of Rs. 13-5-1.

Plot No. 1 has a direct sea frontage of 150 feet and Plots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have a sea frontage of 95 feet, 97 feet and 93 feet respectively. These Plots are situate on the seaside behind Mr. Batha's and Mr. Dubash's Bungalows, and are within an easy walk from Matunga Railway Station.

For the plan of the property and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY TICKETS can be had from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co., Girgaum Road, Bombay 2. 8357

TO SHIP-OWNERS—Master Mariner is open to immediate engagement. First Class testimonials to Box No. 849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8418

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107 Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN of any age or nationality to aspire to win FREE OF COST one or more of the 75 prizes in WAR LOAN BONDS AND POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES. Duties extremely simple and pleasant viz., to sit in comfort and view once a week "THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA" the most amusing and amazing of all serials at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road—Any night at 7, 8.45 or 10-30 p.m. 8349

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST. Hindus preferred. Apply PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Sons, Fort, Bombay. 8411

WANTED—A retired SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR to drill a Gunner ½ hour between 8 and 9 p.m. State terms to "T", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for New English Schools, Panchmahals. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL at Godhra. 8403

WANTED—A READER for a gentleman for one or two hours preferably between 1 and 5 p.m. Write stating expected salary, convenient time, etc., to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8409

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for employment in the War Hospital in a Native State; salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications; retired men from Government service will be preferred. Apply stating terms, age and qualifications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8320

WANTED

WANTED—New or second-hand, 16 Double Roller Gins by Platt Bros. Apply to Box No. 844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8396

WANTED—A HORSE broken to harness must be quiet. Arab preferred. Apply to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8410

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms, Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products, and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who MANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary their desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.

Address:—Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED Rs 100 Currency Notes Nos. NC/59 13101 to NC/59 13200. The public are warned against negotiating above notes which have been stolen in Rangoon.
Reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered for recovery of the whole sum or proportionately for part.

STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,
Carlton House,
8415 Murzban Road, Fort.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7993

WANTED

WANTED—TWIST RING FRAMES. Apply with full details as to size rings, lift, date and maker to Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8368

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1917, for providing and fitting W. I. grills to windows of the Victoria and Albert Museum in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 5th June, 1917. 8419

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7967 Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act,
and
In the matter of ABDUL RAZAK and SARABAI, the children of HAJI AHMED, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, both minors, under the age of 18 years.

(1) HAJRABAI, widow of HAJI AHMED HAJI ESMAIL;
(2) HAJI TYAB HAJI MAHOMED, both of Bombay, Cutchi Memons, residing at Jackeria Masjid, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.

v/s

HAJI TYAB HAJI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, residing at Jackeria Masjid, outside the Fort, the 2nd Petitioner abovenamed.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 11th day of November, 1911, it was ordered *inter alia* that the 2nd petitioner, Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed, should pay to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Rs. 2,560-2-0, the balance of their taxed costs herein and also their costs of, and incidental to the Chamber Summons and the Order when taxed and noted in the margin of the said Order

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 18th day of July, 1916, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—ALL those three pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate, lying and being at Mahim in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together containing by admeasurement six thousand six hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 308, New No. 4011 and New Survey No. 1/1 and 1/3 and 1/75, together with a tenement or dwelling house or hut standing on a portion thereof assessed by the Municipality under Ward G No. 5935 (1), 5935 (2), 5935 (3), 5940 (2), 5930 and 5932 (1) and 5948 and Street Nos. (1412) and 424, 411, 411A, 411B, 416A, 406 and 408.

The said three plots are bounded as follows:—Firstly, on or towards the East by the Oart belonging to the Upper Mahim Church, on or towards the West partly by the property of Manekji Sorabji Bhagat and partly by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Raghoba Damulji and partly by the Oart belonging to the Upper Mahim Church and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Dosabhai. Secondly, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage leading to Lohar Chawl, on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Damulji, on or towards the South by the property of Walji Bhatia. Thirdly, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by the public passage leading to Lohar Chawl, on or towards the North partly by a road belonging to the Municipality and partly by the said public passage leading to Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of Raghoba Damulji.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mahim Custom Road otherwise called Gai Wadi Oart, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 521.63 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of land, under Old No. 485, New No. 4313, Old Survey No. 2619 and New Survey No. 9 and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 83 and Ward G No. 5425 (1) and bounded as follows, on the East partly by the property of Manekchand Kapurchand and partly by the property of Mahomedalli Rahimtulla Bhaijibhai, on the West by the Mahim Bazar Road or Custom Road, on the North by the property of Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Abdulla and on the South by the property of Haji Alli Miya Hasson Miya and Piran Miya Hasson Miya.

THIRDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of land and ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road at Mahim, outside the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 1/1, 1 and 1/75, containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, under G Ward No. 5945 and Street No. 421 and bounded on the East by the house of Antone Frances De Mello, on the West by the house of Antone, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Luis David De Silva and on the South by the house of J. M. Valladares.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale and the Judge's order, dated the 26th day of March, 1917, put up for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed, in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

The properties 1stly, 2ndly and 3rdly, above described, will be sold on the premises at Mahim, Mahim Custom Road, otherwise called Gai Wadi Oart and Lady Jamsetji Road at Mahim, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1917, at 3-15, 3-30 and 3-40 p.m. (S. T.), respectively.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Claim of Cooverbai Pestonji Vakeel, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th October, 1915, for Rs. 24,190-15-0 with further interest and compound interest with monthly rents from 14th August, 1916, to the date of payment at the rate of 9 annas per cent. per month and for costs and the property is sold, subject to this claim.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

(Continued.)

as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ON behalf of my clients sealed tenders are invited for the construction of the II and III Pasta Lanes, Colaba, (worth over Rs. 15,000) which should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and forwarded at 361, Hornby Road, by the 20th instant. The work must be done to the satisfaction of the Municipality and according to their specifications, which can be seen at the above address. My clients reserve the right to reject the lowest or any tenders whatever.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI,
Attorney for Messrs. Madhavdas Pasta,
8417 Mulji Damoderdas and others.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents the
PETIT REVUE
"ALL SCOTCH"
A scream from beginning to end
Introducing the
WALTZ CLOG
and the
HIGHLAND FLING
Intercepted by
SELECT VARIETIES
and followed in the 2nd PART by a
2nd COMPLETE CHANGE 2nd
OF THE
BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS
Introducing
NEW CHORUS, DUETS, TRIO QUARTETTE SONGS, DANCES
And
BANJO SOLOS
Entirely New Business
with
ROLLICKING FUN
of
—BRIGHTNESS—
Follow the Crowd to the GAIETY To-night.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT
OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
in
"A SON OF THE IMMORTALS"
An exciting tale of intrigue in the court of a Balkan Kingdom, with plenty of fun and a pretty girl to help the plot.
"ALMOST GUILTY."
A real laughter-maker showing how a servant gave his master the wrong newspaper and almost spoilt a wedding.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
TO-MORROW
GREAT FILM BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX
"NO GREATER LOVE"
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

A DROP OF
BIKSON'S OTTO PHULBAHAR
Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents,
ORDER TO-DAY FROM
BIKSON & Co.
BAZAR GATE BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
20 LONDON ARTISTES 20
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT!
Marie Corelli's Great Masterpiece
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN"
To-morrow, Saturday 9th at 9-30 and Sunday 10th, Matinee at 6 p.m.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN"
Monday and Tuesday June 11th and 12th.
The Screaming London Farcical Success.
"MISS BROWN"
Wednesday, June 13th.
Wilson Barrett's Great Dramatic Success.
"THE SILVER KING"
Thursday, June 14th
George H. Broadhurst's 3 act Comedy
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"
Harry Corson Clarke in his original part of "Jones",
HALF PRICE MATINEE ON SUNDAY 10TH.
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

A DECLARATION
We hereby declare that your time will be well spent by seeing this week's instalment of that UNIVERSAL'S serial glorious, serial unique
LIBERTY LIBERTY LIBERTY
We further also declare that
HERE IS A CHANCE
for you to win any of those 1,000 great prizes offered in
THE WAR LOAN LOTTERY
of which one ticket everyday is given away as a prize in the seven o'clock show. It is just possible you may win
Rs. 10,00,000
at
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT
Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered)
A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 55, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.
This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).
DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

This week a film on the Problem of "INTERFERENCE" in Married Life.

"SOLD OUT"

the whole problem of marital trouble brought on by

INTERFERENCE

is developed for YOU to say in

"WHO'S GUILTY ?"

Each one this series of great film problem-plays asks you

"WHO'S GUILTY ?"

To-night is the Night!

AT THE

ELDORADO

BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMATOGRAPH,

where the best selection of extraordinary Films are exhibited,
Here is another of them.

THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 2nd

AND WHAT IS IT THIS TIME ?

A MARVEL — A SENSATION — A WONDER
of a new kind of which

A DARING LADY IS THE HEROINE.

They are 2 Complete Series of 5 parts, 6,000 feet each commencing Sat. 2nd June.

SATURDAY 9th JUNE THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 3rd.

Time: 6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 p. m.

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

A Film that is full of

PATHOS AND EXCITEMENT!

The Story of a deep and earnest Love of a dangerous man for a

SWEET INNOCENT GIRL

has delighted hundreds of people
this Week.

THE NIGHT STAGE

in 4 parts at the

WEST END CINEMA

NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Last day to-day to see the absolutely Charming Photoplay.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, Lamington Road.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.

TO-NIGHT

THE

SHIELDING SHADOW

The most wonderful picture ever shown in Bombay.

ALSO SHOWING

PATHE'S GAZETTE	HEROUL THE COWARD	GREAT WHILE IT LASTED
Latest.	A Great Russian Film.	Lonesome Luke. Comic.

GRACE DARMOND, Pathe

Read the Story of the Shielding Shadow in the "Times of India."

THE WEATHER

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, west coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad and north Madras Coast; local in Upper Burma, North-West Frontier Province, Central India west and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Gujarat and Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Bassein two, Maymyo one and half, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Tezpuur, Silchar, Cherrapunji one, Dhubri seven, Dibrugarh two, Akola three quarters, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa three, Karwar, Mangalore two, Calicut one and half, Cochin, Mercara one, Nizamabad three quarters, Masulipatam two, Cocanada one and half, Waltair one. The depression off Waltair persists and that of Bombay yesterday is moving north-westwards its intensity unknown.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar and Orissa and Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th June 17.	Total since 1st June 17.	June 1st June 7th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0 07	2 35	4 55	0 00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 08	1 08	3 87	0 00
Esplanede [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0 07	1 33	3 23	0 00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 05	1 73	4 32	0 00
Kemp and Co,, Comballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 6th June 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 3 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.640 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.7 Degr.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6 "
Dew Point.....	78.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.840 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 "
Minimum.....do.....	79.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SSE.SSW.SSE.
Movement of Wind do. do — —	1.69 Miles.
Fall of Rain during month	0.01 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.29 "
Do. do. year	4.85 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th June.....	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the times and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	June	h	m	ft	in.	June	h	m.	ft	in
Thur	7	0	50a	29	8	7	m 5	55	14	4
							6	55a	18	7
Fri.	8	m 0	40	27	2	8	m 6	38	14	6
		m 1	33a	29	8		7	41a	18	4
Sat.	9	m 1	29	27	0	9	m 7	23	15	2
		2	17a	29	4		8	30a	18	2
Sun	10	m 2	21	26	8	10	m 8	11	16	2
		3	3a	28	9		9	24a	18	1
Mon	11	m 3	19	26	3	11	m 9	4	17	4
		3	52a	28	11		11	26a	17	11
Tues	12	m 4	28	25	10	6	m 10	11	18	8
		4	47a	27	3		11	31a	17	8
Wed	13	m 5	41	25	8	6	m 11	29	19	9
		5	47a	26	6					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise		Sunset	
7 (Thursday)	.. 6h	0m	.. 7h	14m
8 (Friday)	.. 6h	0m	.. 7h	14m
9 (Saturday)	.. 6h	0m	.. 7h	14m
10 (Sunday)	.. 5h	0m	.. 7h	15m
11 (Monday)	.. 6h	1m	.. 7h	15m
12 (Tuesday)	.. 6h	1m	.. 7h	16m
13 (Wednesday)	.. 5h	1m	.. 7h	16m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 1917 May 31st, at 10-5m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th 5h, 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th 0h. 5-8m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in slight excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.21in. of rain, Surat 0.42in. and Indore 0.61in. Skies are lightly clouded in the northern districts of Gujarat and of Central India West and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme western districts; Khandwa has had 0.43in., Akola 0.73in. and Amraoti 0.30inff. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 2.85in., Mormugao 2.78in. and Karwar 2.40in. Skies are heavily clouded. Temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.51in., Poona 0.37in., Belgaum 0.25in. Aurangabad 0.48in., Nizamabad 0.81in. and Hyderabad 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the east Arabian Sea has moved in a nearly north-westerly direction and appears to be off Veraval to-day. Conditions remain markedly unsettled off the north Coromandel coast. The monsoon continues vigorous and has given nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the extreme western districts of the Central Provinces, local rain in Central India West and the south Bombay Deccan, and some showers in Kathiawar. The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal have determined nearly general rain on the north Coromandel coast.

Widespread rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast, local rain in the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and some showers in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 7th of June 1917

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: S. A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date	Departure, 1st Nov to date.
PENINSULA—						
Bombay	86.0	..	85	..	0	..
Do. (6th June)	82.1	80.6	87	..	0	..
Poona	85.0	61.0	58	..	0	−0.
Mahabaleshwar	71.0	..	91	..	0*54	..
Do. (6th June)	..	..	..	..	..	−0.
PUNJAB—						.05
Multan	101.1	80.8	39	..	0.17	+0.51
Rawalpindi	102.0	69.0	50	..	1.43	−0.01
Lahore	100.0	74.0	61	..	1.07	..
Amritsar	98.0	71.0	59	..	0.69	..
Jullundur	98.0	73.0	44	..	0.12	+1.07
Delhi	96.0	61.0	52	..	0.03	+0.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muttra	102.0	62.0	42	..	0	+0.08
Jhansi	101.0	62.0	50	..	0.53	+0.03
Cawnpore	102.0	66.0	40	..	2.12	−0.02
Allahabad	99.0	69.0	60	..	0	+0.31
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Jacobabad	103.0	69.0	45	..	0	+2.11
Mhairwara	89.0	60.0	46	..	0	..
Ajmere	102.0	65.0	70	..	0.02	−0.06
Jodhpur	103.0	70.0	50	..	0	−0.01
Kotah	100.0	70.0	62	..	0	+0.02
Mount Abu	80.0	72.0	66	..	0.03	−0.85
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	100.2	61.7	60	0.05	0.16	0
Dwarka	91.0	84.1	79	..	0.06	−0.04
Veraval	90.2	76.0	76	0.21	0.61	−0.06
Rajkot	100	75.0	69	..	0	+0.06
Bhavnagar	98.0	70.0	64	0.42	1.36	+0.60
Surat	96.0	74.0	67	..	0	−0.15
Ahmedabad	100.0	64.7	63	..	0.08	+.25
Deesa	100.2	65.1	65	..	0	0
Keda	102	66.0	64	0.61	1 5	+0.08
Indore	101.1	70.1	57	..	0.11	−0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	100.8	70.3	74	..	0 61	+1.10
Raipur	102.0	70.0	69	..	0	+0.07
Hoshangabad	103.0	70.0	66	0.43	0.43	+0.51
Khandwa	100.2	64.8	56	0.73	1.60	−0.38
Akola	99.0	71.0	70	0.30	0.65	+0.06
Amraoti	99.4	71.8	68	..	0.88	+1.05
Nagpur	96.1	75.1	91	..	0.27	−0.18
Chanda	97.0	70.0	82	0.07	2.35	−0.60
Raipur	99.8	74.0	89	2.26	4.81	−0.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.2	76.0	80	2.78	5.15	+0.24
Ratnagiri	89.0	77.1	80	2.85	5.83	+0.14
Marmagoa	89.0	76.0	84	0.05	0.05	−0.93
Karwar	91.0	76.0	84	0.31	1.42	−1.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Sholapur	101.0	68.0	70	0.37	1.15	−0.78
Ahmednagar	99.0	71.0	70	..	2.30	+0.19
Poona	92.1	72.0	84	..	5.65	+0.18
Satara	96.0	71.0	87	0.25	1.12	+1.04
Dharwar	88.0	72.0	85	..	4.02	+0.62
Belgaum	94.0	69.4	84	..	2.72	−0.65
Aurangabad	95.0	71.8	45	0.48	1.32	+1.33
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.0	70.1	90	0.81	13 63	+2 44
Hyderabad	99.0	70.6	91	0.10	4.79	+0.41
MALABAR AND CANARA—						
Mangalore	90.7	73.3	88	2.12	12.97	+6.78
Calicut	93.0	74.0	93	1.26	4.79	−1.89
Cochin	89.7	77.4	78	0.02	12.93	+7.02
Colombo	84.0	75.0	80	0.76	0.82	−1.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING RAYALSEEMA) AND SOUTH—						
Masulipatam	94	77.0	95	1.00	2.01	+2.01
Nellore	91.0	72.7	85	..	2.36	+1.76
Cuddapah	96.0	77.2	66	0.14	1.20	+0.94
Madras	89.0	79.0	64	0.39	2.78	+2.38
Bangalore	78.0	69.0	81	0.61	1.44	−0.15
Coimbatore	86.0	71.0	80	..	0.10	−0.47
Trichinopoly	89.0	79.7	62	..	0.39	+0.42
Negapatam	92.0	78.0	85	..	0.12	−0.1

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th June 1917 was 29.888 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer or ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You need not be surprised when we tell you that we have formed an Insanitary Association under the patronage of the Bombay Municipality. The Local Self-Government of the first town in India compels us to do so. We have been sending letters after letters to the Municipality complaining about the short supply—in truth no supply for the second and third floors—of water. But it proves only a cry in the wilderness. Would you believe that there is no water for the flushes in the water closets during the last month and more and the residents—as they have to live—have to fetch water from the ground floor taps to keep the closets clean. Of course they have also to fetch water for daily purposes. The water pipes of the third floor are as dry as gas pipes and the bath rooms can conveniently be let out for granaries in these monsoon days.

We know that thousands of rupees have been spent on the duplication of the Tansa Water Main. When the scheme was advertised, people hailed the twenty-four hour's supply with acclamation. But when it was put in working order they soon found that they had gone mad over the blessings only of dream-land. At the opening ceremony, the glories of the scheme were sung from the platform and the blessings if it were looked for by the public as a boon from the heavens. But what came of it? We find the press flooded with complaints against shortage of water supply. Is it that Girgaum, Thakurdwar and such other places form the prohibited area for water? Is it that the "hewers of wood and carriers of water" living in this area have sent a memorial against the full supply of water? Whatever it be, we wish you to help us to find the right door to knock at.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY TOWN,
Burrows Lane.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending the 5th instant throughout the Presidency. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing has commenced in the Konkan and the Karnatak. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Larkana, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of foodgrains have risen slightly in parts of the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, June 7.)

Lieutenant Arthur F. Sharpus, Barrister-at-Law, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. H. Lyon, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

Mr. S. N. Namjoshi, Acting Mamlatdar of the Kalvan Taluka, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. E. E. Turner, transferred.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed reverting.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. E. Sutton to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Wardle.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to be temporarily Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. G. R. Mayers, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 9th May, 1917.

Mr. W. R. Jones to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. G. R. Mayers on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. S. Threlfall, Superintendent of Lights, Bombay, is granted an extension of furlough from 1st June to 3rd October, 1917, in continuation of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. B. M. Berrill, Assistant Superintendent, Bombay City Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days with effect from 5th June, 1917, with permission to prefix the 3rd and 4th June, 1917, to his leave.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. E. Solomon to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. F. D'Abreo, on deputation.

Mr. Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty in Sind.

Mr. Ramkrishna Purushottam Patvardhan to act as Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona, vice Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, with effect from the 20th June, 1917.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Joseph, L.M.&S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

On his return to the Public Works Department after termination of his special duty in the Revenue Department, Mr. T. S. Pipe, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Ahmednagar District.

On relief by Mr. Pipe, Mr. F. J. Von Bock will revert to Assistant Engineer in the same district.

Mr. Manockjee J. M. Cursetjee, Assistant Engineer, Provincial Service, Public Works Department, Bombay, has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, been appointed to the Imperial Engineer Service.

Mr. F. G. Burns is confirmed in his appointment of Superintendent, Viceregal Estates, Simla and Mashobra, with effect from the 25th September, 1916.

Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for thirteen days with effect from the 5th April, 1917.

Khan Bahadur Adarji Mancherji Dalal to be President of the District Local Board, Broach, vice the Collector of Broach, resigned, with effect from the 1st July, 1917.

Assistant Surgeon N. J. Vazifdar, L.M.&S., has been appointed 2nd Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, with effect from 1st April, 1917.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MAY 19.7

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,41,665-7-10; Imperial Indian Relief Fund, being subscriptions of Rs. 1,000 p.m. May to October paid in advance, Rs. 6,000; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros, Aden, Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Luke Thomas and Co. Ld., Aden, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Dunnin Menahim Messrs. Sav.o., Aden, Rs. 1,000; Lady Robertson's Fund, Rs. 1,000; The Maharaja of Baramupur, Rs. 1,000; Burma Branch, Rs. 700; Chhattisgarh Feudatory States War Fund, Rs. 500; Nagpur V. A. Association, Rs. 500; The Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 500; Bridge Winners (March Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 510; Messrs. S. R. Subedar's sons, Rs. 500; The Administrator Porbandar State, Rs. 250; The Soldiers Comfort Fund, Jubbulpore, Rs. 200; The Bina War Fund of Mrs. Abitt, Rs. 150; Canteen Fund of Ship's Company, H. M. S. "Philomel," Rs. 150; The Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; Some Officials and other gentlemen of Porbandar State, Rs. 101-5; The Comforts Fund, Ramknet, Rs. 100; Anonymous, Rs. 100; Commander E. Headlam, R. N., Rs. 100; The Junagadh Lucky Bag Committee, Rs. 61-14; The Administrator, Cambay State, Rs. 50; The Telegraph Office Co-operative Credit Society, P. Mrs. Babington, Rs. 50; The Administrator, Savantvadi State, Rs. 25; Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Karachi, Rs. 15; Comr. W. M. Farewell, C.I.E., Karachi, Rs. 15; Mr. T. S. Downie, Karachi, Rs. 15; Mr. W. H. Neilson, Karachi, Rs. 15; and Miss Lassel, Rs. 15; Total, Rs. 2,57,483-11-10.

Mr. Justice McLeod; Mr. A. Forbes Smith; Mrs. H. S. Henderson, Naini Tal; Mrs. Creasy, Colombo; Burma Branch, per Mrs. Vale; Mrs. Carter, Porbandar; Ayan Prinji, Porbandar; Mrs. Marker, Porbandar; Mrs. Davar, Porbandar; Mrs. O'Brien, Porbandar; Mrs. Chrystal; Mrs. F. T. Spence, Bundelkhand.

Books, Magazines and Papers, have been received given Mrs. Stevinson, Mony. Secretary, St. John's Ambulance Association, Moradabad; Mrs. P. Hemingway, Nagpur; Mr. S. R. Daniels, Allahabad; Mrs. Danson; Mrs. L. Napier, Poona; Captain J. N. Wilson, R.I.M.; Mrs. Chrystal; Mrs. Lynch Blosse, Junagadh; Mr. H. A. W. Bladen, Junagadh; Colombo Ladies League, per Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Bernard Triggs, Ratlam; Mrs. Mason; Miss N. de C Rennick, Ootacamund; Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji; Mrs. C. W. Ramsay; Mrs. Charles Priestley, Baluchistan; The Burma Branch, per Mrs. Vale; Mrs. Anderson; Mrs. Ainsworth; The Hony. Secretary, Civil Club, Myaungmya; Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Kopargaon; Mr. F. G. Hoskins, Kheri-Lakhimpur; Mrs. Birkett; Miss Maxon, Kirkee; The Port Officer, Bombay; Major H. A. W. Gardiner, R.A., Kirkee; Hon. Secretary, The Officers Club, Bhandara; Mr. F. L. Crawford, Raipur; And many other anonymous gifts.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred as follows in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 2nd June:—

Bombay City 55; Ahmedabad City 1; Other places in Ahmedabad District 1; Kaira District 3; Surat Port 9; Other places in Surat District 2; East Khandesh District 11; Thana District 34; Satara District 54; Nasik District 14; Ahmednagar District 3; Poona District 21; Sholapur District 26; Kolaba District 7; Ratnagiri Port 6; Other places in Ratnagiri District 5; Belgaum District 45; Dharwar District 5; Karachi Port 81; Hyderabad Town 3; Other places in Hyderabad District 20; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 52; Kathiawar Agency 9; Akalkote State 7; Bijapur Agency 3; Satara Agency 2; Surat Agency 1 and Mahi Kantha Agency 1. Total 483.

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MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

NAMASTE,

Your 2/89 dated 29-3.15. Kind Master I am quite well since I used your medicine. I am now in perfect health. I freely use achar, Dahi but no complaint, I take care that directed vegetable food is earnestly used by me, I am your well wisher for the life long.

AMAR CHAND, Station Master,
Behta Gokul. (*Hardoi*).

Corrcspondents are requested to quote this paper.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

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These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

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Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)
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Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

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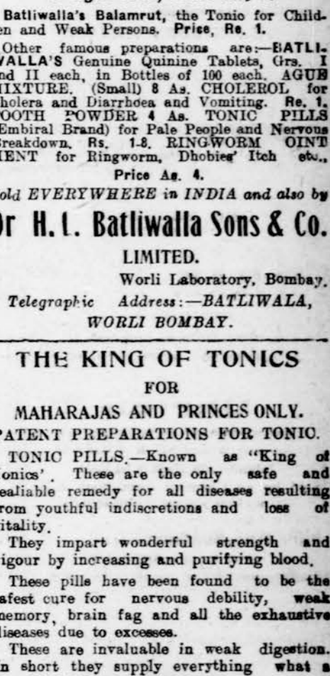
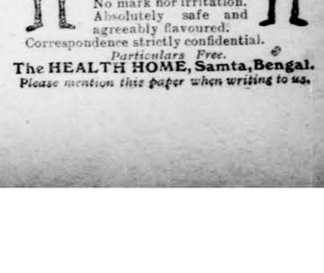
Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

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Please mention this paper when writing to us.

The Shielding Shadow

12TH EPISODE.

THE STOLEN SHADOW.

While trying to escape from Ravengar, Sebastian makes a wild plunge into the river while riding a motorcycle. He manages to swim to a boat and makes his get-a-way from his pursuers. Realizing that his game is nearly up he prepares for flight and locating Ravengar's laboratory he makes an effort to secure the mantle of invisibility and the secrets of the dead scientist contained in the diary which Ravengar keeps in a safe. He secures the mantle and the pellets but in his haste to get away he is knocked down by an auto and taken to a hospital. Ravengar and Leontine discover the theft a short while after and finding a clue pursue him to the hospital. Sebastian comes to as they reach his bedside and with a quick movement throws the mantle over himself and disappears. Ravengar knowing he is in the room orders them to close the door and then with his arms outstretched tries to catch the invisible foe. Suddenly a window crashes to the floor, broken by an unseen hand. Ravengar follows and at the top of the stairs managers to clutch. Sebastian. Down the steep stairs they fall Ravengar losing consciousness and Sebastian suffering only minor injuries vanishes with the mantle.

See the next episode

THE HIDDEN MENACE.

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A LETTER

TO THE

PEOPLE OF INDIA

BY L. CURTIS.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool June 6th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Sales of East Indian		700
" " Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans		15.23+32
Egyptian F G F.		27.60+80
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	22.60
	Oct.	21.95
	Jan.	22.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Not received.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 6th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	14.82—1
June-July	14.65—1
July-Aug.	14.53—2
Aug.-sept.	14.33—3
Sept.-Oct.	14.12
Oct.-Nov.	13.84
Nov.-Dec.	13.72 —2
Dec.-Jan.	13.67
Jan.-Feb.	13.62
Feb.-Mar.	13.54—3
March-April	13.46—4

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool June 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	26.00 + 5
Oct.	23.10+25
Nov.	23.25+40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 6th.

f. G. Bengal Good		11.82
" " Fully Good		12.00
" " Fine		12.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good		12.62
" " Fully Good		12.90
" " Fine		13.05
" Broach Good		14.29 +25
" " Fully Good		14.47
" " Fine		14.77
" Scinde Good		12.17
" " Fully Good		12.35
" " Fine		12.60

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 7.

The market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 479 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 455 for Fine Bengal July. New Crop Good Broach April was Rs. 433/34. Later on in the day prices gradually advanced, there being a good enquiry by local speculators and the bazaar, and Fine Broach July touched Rs. 488 and Good Broach April Rs. 448. Prices were about Rs. 2 lower at the close. Closing rates are given below. A fairly large business has been done both in old and New Crop. It is reported that a big line of Good Broach April has been done on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms between Europeans and Japanese, the latter being buyers.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand at better prices.

QUOTATIONS 5-45 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	..	486
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	..	438
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	..	459/60
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July	..	436
Good H. G. Westerns	June July	..	426
Good fawgd. Dharwar	June-July	..	447
Good M. G. Compta	June July	..	445
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July	..	445

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918,	..	445/6
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	..	337

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5¼ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	July	..	458/9
Fine M. G. Broach	July	..	486

NEW CROP.

F G. G. Bengal	January	..	334/5
Good Broach	April	..	415

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	364	354	344		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	365	355	345		"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		430			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				458	"
M. G. Broach		476	470		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				453	"
M. G. Westerns				443	"
H. G. Westerns				435	"
M. G. Compta				454	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		462	454		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th June 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	—	348	336	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	360	350	335	—	Ready
s Inde-Punjab (M G)	360	350	335	—	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	—	425	400	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	—	422	398	—	Ready
Dhamangaum	—	430	410	—	Ready
Peolgaum (M G)	—	—	—	—	
Yeotmal (M G)	—	435	420	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	—	440	425	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	—	440	425	—	Ready
Broach (M G)	—	482	476	468	Ready
	—	—	—	448	1/25th April 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	465	455	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	380	365	—	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	455	Ready
Sawgd, Dharwar	—	—	—	455	Ready
	—	—	—	445	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	445	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	437	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	—	457	Ready
	—	—	—	445	June/July

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th June:—

Cotton	7,453 bales.
Wheat	142,459 cwts
Linseed	5,007 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	811 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	640 "
Castorseed	2,084 "
Rice	1,236 "
Myrabollams	3,063 "
Cottonseed	2,999 "
Mowraseed	38 "
Gram	2,086 "
Jowar	2,073 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,078 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 7th—4 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	42 0 0	6 5 6
White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat a.rachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 5 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	6 5 0	8 11 9
" Town Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed White 85.10	42 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 75.25	40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	38 0 0	7 12 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 8 0
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	7 14 0
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 6 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 10 0
Arandia	38 0 0	7 13 0

Forward.	Rs a p
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	6 14 3
Linseed Sept.	9 4 3

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 5th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	18	20,705
B. B. & C. I. Railway	10	11,695

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
3 boxes sovereigns gold coins	1,01,467 9,652	Aden.

BULLION.

The silver market opened easy on speculators selling for June settlement, but improved towards the close, and closed steady.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 88-5.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 88-4.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 88-8.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Francs 184¼.
3 Months' Sight France Francs 190¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 166.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 260.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151¼.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 148¼.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-Warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small clean pieces 66½.
3 per cent. Small clean pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port uTrst Long dated 75.
Municipal Long daed 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened easy but soon recovered due to good buying for Standard Mill shares which show an advance of Rs. 50 over previous closing rate. In other sections there was a comparatively small business. The market closed firm.

Standards were placed a prices varying from 1,485 to 1,535, Madhavjees from 1,685 to 1,710, Fazulbhoys from 635 to 645, Central Indias from from 2,270 to 2,277/8, Indore Malwas from 385 to 390, Simplex from 645 to 652/8.

Ahmedabad Advance improved to 950, Bombay United to 695, Century to 287/8, Crescents to 196/4, Currimbhoys to 292/8, Finlays to 290, Indian Bleachings to 280, Kasturchands to 980, Pearls to 477/8, and Swadeshis were steady at 1,665.

Tata Iron ordinary shares opened at 250, and declined to 247/8, and closed at the latter rate and deferreds were quoted at 990, Katni ordinaries were placed between 235 and 240, and deferreds were quoted at 925.

Alock Ashdown improved to 870, Bombay Burma declined to 985. Bombay Trams improved to 322/8, and Tata Hydros to 1,135.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

At the share market jutes ruled strong, Clives rising to Rs. 136 and other stocks also advancing. There was good demand for coal shares and prices ruled firm. Mengkibol Rubber was done at Rs. 29-8. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23-6; Bengal Giridih 22, 22-4, 22-8, 22-12; Bengal 775; Bhalgora 38-8; Damuda 27; Chusick 19-4, 19-8; Industry 11-8 odd lot; Jumoni 9-2, 9-4; Nazira 17-10, 17-14; New Tutturya 14-12; Phularitand 7-12; Raneegunge 38, 38-4; Samla Kendra 17-12, 18; Standard 43-4, 43-8; Teetulmuri 14-4; Union 13-12, 14; West Tetturya 8-10, 8-14, 9.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 94-8, 95, 95-8; Clive (ord) 133-8, 133, 134, 135, 136; Empire (ord) 35-8, 60-8, 62; Howrah (ord) 270, 272, 281, 283; Kamahatty (ord) 315, 317, 329, 335, 325, 320; Kanknarrah (ord) 420, 422, 432, 426, 427; Kinnison (ord) 500, 520; National (ord) 225; Northbrook (ord) 30-4, 30-8, 31-4; Reliance (ord) 240, 245 to 270, 265; Standard (ord) 335 to 347; Union (ord) 445, 448, 450, 460, 462-8, 450.

Miscellaneous:—Howrah Oil 47; Mengkibol Rubber 27-8 to 29-8; Fort Shipping 19-4, 19-8; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Railway 115.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

53dwR6 4s 5H shrldu cmfwyp vvbgkqcmfw

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The opium sale to-day realised Rs. 67,277 for 210 chests out of 583 offered, the average price being Rs. 3,203.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

RESULTS OF DHARWAR CENTRE.

The following candidates have passed the School Final Examination at the Dharwar Centre. The results of the other Centres have already been published:—

L B Apte; B S Bannur; S V Belgaumkar; T N Belgaumkar; S P Belunke; B R Desai; C K Deshpande; S K Deshpande; V D Gadre; H G Ganiger; N D Gogate; D A Gokhale; M G Gokhale; R V Govekar; N B Hardikar; R V Hirekerur; Y H Inamdar; B M Joshi; P V Joshi; R D Joshi; S B Joshi; V B Joshi; S R Kagalkar; A R Kalghatgi; R V Kharad; B B Kolhar; G S Korti; N B Koulgi; B V Kulkarni; K N Kulkarni; K R Kulkarni; M A Kulkarni; S G Limaye; N N Magdal; G S Moghe; G A Morab; V S Muchakhandi; J E Mudakavi; G A Nadgouda; A P Naik; R D Naik; V G Nargund; L M Navarna; A V Pai; G R Parebure; R N Parvatikar; R G Patwardhan; M H Pednekar; Y D Pendharkar; V S Pendse; N G Pethe; C B Rachayanavar; B S Sathe; V L Sattur; M D Shanbhag; B B Shekdar; N G Shenvi; D V Shinde; G K Shirhatti; M B Sthaleker; K U Tavargeri; S L Tubaki; C D Uttangi; J G Yadav; K J Zalki;

EX-STUDENTS.

A B Desai; D S Deshpande; M S Deshpande; M V Deshpande; B R Hardikar; C R Joshi; A N Kadekar; H V Koppar; K R Kulkarni; L V Kulkarni; M G Kulkarni; J B Mujumdar; B S Mutalik-Desai; R G Muttigi; R N Nagnoor; S S Pampannanaik; G G Purandare; S G Urankar; S T Viraktamath.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From several letters appearing from time to time in your esteemed paper regarding the affairs of Messrs. Kemp and Co. your readers must have seen that they disclose a state of affairs which is far from satisfactory. The Directors knew very well that the Shareholders were dissatisfied with their management and were naturally afraid that some movement would be made to bring in new Directors. To prevent this they have issued a Circular asking the Shareholders not to give their Proxies if asked for till they had seen the Directors' Report and Accounts for the current year. The Directors ought to be congratulated on their cleverness in thus attempting to defeat the wishes of the Shareholders to obtain an efficient Board of Directors who could be relied upon to exercise efficient control over the staff and look after the real interests of the Shareholders.

Under the Articles of Association of the Company all Proxies have to be deposited at the Office of the Company at least 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the Meeting.

Under Article 114 the Balance Sheet has to be sen at least five days previous to the Meeting.

If the Directors send the Balance Sheet and Report five days before the Meeting, as they well may, and if the Shareholders delay sending the Proxies till they have seen the report the Proxies would not be lodged in time and this would exactly serve the purpose of the Directors.

Morever I fail to see what the current year's Report has to do with the matter. Mr. R. E. Bharucha has shown by his Circular that year after year Dividends have been wrongly paid, he has also shown how the affairs have been mismanaged and these charges have not been refuted.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, June 7.

MILITARY CAMP AT DADAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since Dadar has become a Military Labour Camp it has also become a dangerous place for poor people to live in. The Naigaon and Vincent Roads are already being considered as dangerous roads to walk by, females are already molested there by the military labourers, and that portion of the town on the side of the camp is already being considered such a dangerous zone. Without further comment I would only request our kind and diligent Police Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police at Dadar to give this their immediate attention, and at once try to put a stop to this public annoyance, thus sparing the people at Dadar much of their anxieties.—Yours, etc.,

DADAR CITIZENS.

GRASP NOW

THE NEW OPPORTUNITY

For the most fascinating and absorbing entertainment—
And at the same time to win one or more of the 75 Prizes.

HERE'S THE JUDGMENT OF THE PRESS.

"The cinema-loving public have before them a serial dramatised by the famous Author of the "Exploits of Elaine" and the 'Perils of Pauline' . . . . there is no question about its entertaining qualities. In addition to having an original and convincing plot, its acting is so weird, intense and compelling as to make it a play of tremendous mystery. . . . . These plots and counter-plots furnish a series of thrills, mystery and romance. . . . . Further attraction lies in the fact that the Olympia management have decided to distribute 75 libera prizes in War Loan Bonds and Postal Cash Certificates among the spectators of a serial which must already have cost a good deal."

"Advocate of India,"
26th May, 1917.

THE

"MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

is a serial entirely NEW AND DIFFERENT from the so many that are shown; the prize scheme is equally new and original.

No prudent person can miss such a singular opportunity. Start seven weeks of pleasure and profit to-night!

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD (West)

TIMINGS AS USUAL—PRICES JUST THE SAME

Health in the Lime Fruit.

The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

Be sure you get ROSE'S

—there are many imitations.

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

Fortifies the System against disease, restores the tissues after illness and invigorates without reaction.

ASTHMA CURER

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ASTHMATIC FITS, EACH DOSE ACTS WITH ELECTRIC RAPIDITY. PER PHIAL RE. ONE.

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Repairers of all classes of Electric Fans and other apparatus.

Electrical and General Contractors for Electric Light and Power Installation.

Large Stock comprising:—

Cables "OMEGA" AND "ALPHA" Brand, Wires, Accessories, Fittings, etc.

Manufactured by the General Electric Company of Manchester.

ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED AT

327, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd Vad of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 17th of Shaaban-ul-Muazzum, 1335.
Parsi: 1st of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.; Sunset: 6 14m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Matriculation Examination Results, 1 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.
Lecture on "When did the Parsis come to India?—Their early settlements," by Mr. F. B. Desai, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 9.

Bellary Press Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting Hummum Street, 5 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, June 10.

Parsi Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, June 11.

High Court Reopens.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m., Registered letters accepted up to 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 12.

B. A. Examination Results, 12-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "The Sorrows of Satan" at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

June 7.

532 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
No. 264 Pte S P Higgins, total Exemption.
No. 108 Pte W Burrows, total exemption.
No. 238 Pte J C Cooke, total exemption.
No. 232 Pte C H Brisley, total exemption.
No. 305 Pte J Read, total exemption.
No. 316 Pte C N Seddon, total exemption.
No. 494 Pte W K Hill, joined Labour Corps.
No. 13 Pte M S Antin, transferred to 2nd B B & C I Railway Rifles.
No. 327 Pte C R Tucker, transferred to 2nd B B & C I Railway Rifles.
No 15 Pte H V Bromley, total exemption while engaged on his present duty.
No. 450 Pte H P Comber, total exemption while engaged on his present duty.
No. 289 Pte H H Mann, total exemption while engaged on their present duty.
503 promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions (Sub Pro tem).

"B" Company.

No. 137 Pte F R Grenyer, to be Corporals.
No. 126 Pte C G S Edwards, to be Corporals.
504 increase.—No. 168 Pte C V Marshall having been re-transferred from the Bombay Rifles is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.

(Signed) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P.Ry. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

DEPRESSION NOW OFF KATHIAWAR

The Meteorological Department, Simla, notified the Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday, that the depression is now off Kathiawar travelling northwards.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the above School acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a number of contributions towards the school, which bring the total subscribed so far to Rs. 3,52,965-13-0.

HOME RULE STUDY CLASS.

Mr. V. M. Joshi will conduct the Home Rule Study Class on Sunday the 10th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Rooms of the League at 735, Girgaum Road. The subject will be "The English Party System and its Lessons for India." The class is open to the public.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Monday the 11th June. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m. on Monday and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 9th June. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

A LECTURE ON "PARSIS."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association,) Mr. Pallonji Burjorji Desai will deliver, at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a public lecture on "When did the Parsis' come to India?—Their early Settlements." Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and five deaths occurred from plague on Thursday the cases being reported as follows:—Tarwadi, one attack, Middle and Lower Colaba, Tardeo Byculla, and Sion, one attack and one death each and Mahim, one death. Six attacks and three deaths occurred from smallpox and cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 94 as against 67 on the corresponding day of last year and 64 of 1915.

LADIES v GENTLEMEN.

Photo by S. Lord, Matheran.

THIS INTERESTING CRICKET MATCH CAME OFF AT MATHERAN ON THE 4TH INSTANT.

Standing immediately behind the table in the picture from left to right are: Dr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A SALE-DEED.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justice Shah and Marten.)

TIMANGOWDA VENKANGOWDA v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in a sessions case in which accused was charged with, tried for and convicted of an offence under sections 467 or 467 with 109 of the Indian Penal Code, viz., the forgery or abetment of forgery of a sale-deed purporting to be passed in his favour by one Venkangowda bin Bimangowda since deceased. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for seven years and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE SALE-DEED.

The facts of the case are that on the 15th January 1916, accused presented for registration before the Sub-Registrar, Hungund a sale-deed by which Venkangowda sold to him three lands and a house at Benkandoni. The sale-deed is dated the 16th September, 1915, and it was therefore presented for registration on the last day allowed for such presentation. As Venkangowda had died on the 16th October, 1915, the Sub-Registrar issued notices to his heirs. On the very day of the presentation for registration Venkangowda's widow, Parvatewa, sent the Sub-Registrar an application by post stating that the sale-deed was a forgery. She followed this up by a petition to the Mamlatdar of Hungund on the 17th January, 1916. As Venkangowda's heirs did not admit the genuineness of the sale-deed registration was refused. On the 26th April, 1916, Parvatewa laid a complaint against the accused before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Bayly, who after inquiring into the matter, committed the case for trial to the Sessions Court.

The prosecution story was that Venkangowda and accused were on terms of bitter enmity and that Venkangowda would never have sold his lands to his enemy; that Venkangowda was at Arhunsi in the Dharwar District when the stamps for the sale-deed were purchased at Hungund and the deed executed at Chik Adapur, both places being in the Bijapur District and also that Venkangowda had no necessity to sell his lands, as he was in well-to-do circumstances.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence replied that Venkangowda and accused were reconciled about a month before the sale-deed was executed; that the journey of Venkangowda to Arhunsi for medical treatment was an invention and that there were decrees against Venkangowda who had previously sold other lands.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the defence on the last two points was a good one, but he disbelieved the defence evidence about the reconciliation of Venkangowda with accused and observed, "I can hardly fail to hold that the sale-deed is a forgery, for Venkangowda would never, even if hard-pressed for money, have sold his land to his inveterate enemy. And even if there had been a patched up truce owing to the police proceedings it is improbable that he would have sold him the very lands about which they had been quarrelling from 1902."

HANDWRITING EXPERTS DIFFER.

The Sessions Judge dealt with the evidence of handwriting experts at length and came to the conclusion that the signature on the document was a forgery, basing his decision mainly on the evidence of the expert witness, Mr. Brewester for the prosecution, a Government of India expert of two years' standing, contradicted though he was by two expert witnesses for the defence, viz. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth and Mr. Hardless, an expert in handwriting of 30 years' standing and Government of India expert since 1904 respectively.

It was contended for the accused that the prosecution had failed to prove that the signature on the sale deed was a forgery. The prosecution, in spite of the Lower Courts' order to summon the stamp vendor, the writer and the attesting witnesses did not call any of them to impeach the genuineness of the document; on the contrary they were called by the defence and their evidence was direct and positive as to the genuineness of the sale deed and deceased's signature thereon. The Sessions Judge erred in relying on the evidence of the prosecution witness, Mr. Brewester, who had admitted that he had not compared the genuine signatures of Venkangowda, which were sent to him for examination and comparison and had not studied the habit of writing of Venkangowda from his admitted signatures. The evidence of the expert witnesses for the defence was more trustworthy, supported as it was by the evidence of the Police Patel and the Kulharni, who were acquainted with Venkangowda's signatures in their official capacity and who had testified to the genuineness of the signature in question. The evidence relied on for convicting the accused was entirely inferential and even to create doubts and therefore it was wrong to convict the accused on such grounds.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment of the Court, after setting out the facts of the case observed that the only circumstance of importance relied upon by the Sessions Judge and argued before their Lordships was that of enmity between the parties. Undoubtedly there was enmity prior to June 1915. The statements made by the accused in June 1915 before the Sub-Inspector who was directed to make inquiries into the disputes between the parties and take proceedings under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code against Venkangowda and against accused showed clearly the extent of the strained relations between them. It was urged by way of reply that there was reconciliation after June 1915 and therefore there were no chapter proceedings against the parties. Taking the evidence on this point as a whole, his Lordship was of opinion that it was not established beyond doubt that there was enmity between the parties when Venkangowda died. It was also found by the Lower Court that Venkangowda was indebted at the time of his death and that it is sold some of his lands in 1908 and 1914. It was not unlikely that he should sell the lands in question, nor was there anything particularly unlikely in the circumstance that the lands should be sold to the accused.

THE SIGNATURE.

The defence had examined the writer and one of the attesting witnesses as to the genuineness of the documents and that circumstance could not be ignored. On the other hand there was no evidence for the prosecution except that of an expert to show that the document was a forgery. Coming to the expert evidence his Lordship observed that all the three expert witnesses only agreed in one particular viz, that it was not necessary to know the language of the signature to express an opinion as to its genuineness or otherwise. The expert witnesses had given their evidence honestly and to the best of their abilities but in his Lordship's opinion it was not absolutely safe to base the conclusions as to the nature of the document on their evidence. It was the duty of the prosecution to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the document was a forgery; which in his Lordship's opinion, the prosecution did not succeed in doing. His Lordship did not go to the length of expressing any opinion as to the genuineness of the document, but held that as the evidence on the record stood the benefit of the doubt should be given to the accused and appeal allowed.

Their Lordships expressed an opinion that the record in the case was unnecessarily burdened with irrelevant matters and that the English notes on several inipertant points and particularly with reference to the statement of the accused were meagre and did not bring out all that was to be found in the vernacular record.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

The appeal was therefore allowed, conviction and sentence set aside and the fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel with Mr. N. M. Samarth appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CHARGE AGAINST TRAM DRIVER,

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING,

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Umer Joorakhan, a tramcar driver, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner.

It was stated for the prosecution that the tramcar driven by the accused was going towards the Crawford Market on Wednesday evening and the complainant Hari Trimbak was driving his cart loaded with cloth bales towards the Phaltan Road, when the accused, notwithstanding that the cart was on the line, continued driving. The result was that the tramcar collided with the cart, and the cart was thrown as far as the footpath. It was stated that there was not much traffic on the road, and the driver neither rang the bell nor put on the brakes, although he had time to do so.

Further hearing was adjourned. Mr. B. Dhondy defended the accused.

JAIL BIRD'S SEVENTH CONVICTION.

DARING ATTEMPT TO SNATCH A GOLD BANGLE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Doran charged Lakshman Kalu with attempting to commit theft of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 100.

It was stated that while one Lakshmibai was putting her things into the steam launch at Dharamtar, the accused snatched the bangle from her hands. The accused, who had six previous convictions, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

AT THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT,

Very few novels attained more popularity than "The Sorrows of Satan," Marie Corelli's great work, and though rarely is the case it has lost nothing in dramatization. The Bandman Company are playing this celebrated play at The Excelsior to-night, to-morrow and Sunday, and should draw large hourses. The play allows scope for very fine acting. Miss Dorothea Temple, will be the "Lady Sybil," Miss Betty Linlay "The Countess," and Mr. Robert Faulkner (a new comer) will appear as Satan. Special attention is drawn to the half price Matinee on Sunday next at 6 p.m. and lovers of the drama should make the most of this opportunity to see this famous play, in the flesh at a price charged for a Cinema performance. The Rs. 3 and 2 seats can be booked at Rose and Co., up to Saturday and all day at The Excelsior on Sunday.

CRICKET AT MATHERAN.

LADIES V. GENTLEMEN,

The interesting annual cricket fixture between ladies and gentlemen at Matheran came off this week. The ladies' team was composed of Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Petit, Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Mrs. Framroze Vakil, Mrs. Bomanji Wadia, Mrs. Ardeshir Talyarkhan, Mrs. Eruchshaw Pundole, Mrs. Dadabhoy Mody, Miss N. Daver, Miss N. Patuck, Miss N. Mody, Miss Malegaumwala, Miss Bhundara, Miss Rustomji Mulla and Miss F. C. Mehta.

The gentlemen's team consisted of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Meherji Adenwala, Mr. Dadiba Mehta, Mr. Homi Mulla, Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, Dr. Daruwala, Mr. A. R. Talyarkhan, Mr. N. Fardunji, Mr. M. D. Petit, Mr. N. Gandhi, Mr. M. F. C. Batliwala, Master Rusi Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Master Rusi F. S. Talyarkhan. Dr. M. E. Pavri, the veteran Parsi cricketer, umpired for the ladies, and Mr. F. Batliwala for the gentlemen.

Very rigorous restrictions were imposed on the gentlemen's team. They had to bat and bowl left-handed and had to use sticks in place of bats. The penalty for requisitioning the aid of the right hand was four runs.

Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji carried off both the batting and the bowling honours of the day. She not only gave an exhilerating display of free hitting, knocking up 23 runs in a short space of time, but also captured no less than seven of the opponents' wickets. She carried off the first prize, the second one going to Mrs. A. R. Talyarkhan, the "skipper" of the ladies' team. Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and Framroze Batliwala batted well for the gentlemen's team.

At the conclusion of the day's game, Dr. Pavri read the report of the Matheran Parsi Gymkhana, and mentioned a donation of Rs. 1,500 made by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji. He referred to the high honour recently conferred by H. M. the King-Emperor on the Hon. Sir Dinshah E. Wacha, and requested Lady Jeejeebhoy to give away the prizes. After Lady Jeejeebhoy had given away the prizes, three hearty cheers were given for Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and Dr. M. E. Pavri.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY TELUGU CRICKETERS,

June 17.—Babil's Eleven.
June 24.—Nagpada Musalim C. C.
July 1.—Anveria C. C.
July 8.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
July 15.—The Prabhu Young Cricketers.
July 22.—New Friends Happy C. C.
July 29.—New Friends Union.
August 5.—Anveria C. C. (Return.)
August 11.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
August 12.—Union C. C.
August 19.—Young Musalim C. C.
August 25.—Sir J. J. School of Arts Gymkhana.
August 26.—Sion Union.
Sept. 2nd.—Radiant C. C.
Sept. 8.—Deccan Gymkhana.
Sept. 9.—Kirkee Telugus.
Sept. 16.—Twasta Kasar C. C.
Sept. 23.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
Sept. 30.—Powells Fifteen.

NUISANCE IN SANKLI STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave a little space in your estimable paper to draw the attention of the police authorities, to the nightly disturbances that the residents of Sankli Street are subjected to by a gang of Madrasee loafers.

Since the middle of April these budmashes congregate near "Sankli Terrace," and "Contractor's Building", after 9 p.m. the majority under the influence of liquor shouting, dancing, and molesting passers-by and passing vulgar remarks if any poor woman chances to walk down the street.

Frequently these drunken orgies terminate in a free fight and a liberal use of filthy language.

If a policeman is sent for (which as a rule takes a pretty long time) they quickly disperse, and return again as soon as the coast is clear.

On several occasions these miscreants carried on their pranks even in broad daylight.

I could easily fill up a couple of columns in your paper if I state every detail regarding this nuisance. However, I trust the facts stated above will be seen to by the proper authorities and measures taken to have these budmashes handled according to their deserts.—Yours, etc.

"MUCH DISTURBED."

INDIANS AND THE DEFENCE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The last paragraph of the recent Government resolution regarding the Indian Defence Force makes an appeal to "leaders of public opinion in this country" "to take all possible steps forthwith to make the recruitment of these Indian units worthy of the name and aspirations of India." I myself do not claim to be a leader of public opinion, but still as one having the fullest sympathy with the higher political aspirations of my countrymen I think it my duty to point out certain defects, which have marred the importance of the Government scheme to a great extent, in order that no unjust blame may be laid at the doors of Indian manhood and leaders of public opinion.

2. It is observed in the resolution that "the leaders of Indian opinion are doubtless aware that the pay of territorial force in England was the same as that of the regular army, and that men of position and means in the United Kingdom and even in distant parts of the Empire did not think it derogatory to join the ranks both of the territorials and of the new Army and to serve as private soldiers shoulder to shoulder with those of other classes etc." This comparison is misleading, as if there is to be any comparison it must be between the pay and prospects of European and Anglo-Indian members of the Indian Defence Force and those of Indian members of the same. Both the Territorials and regular Army soldiers get in addition to their salaries, separation allowances, etc., for their families the expenditure of whom on liquors and luxuries became a matter of national concern. Here, on the contrary, while European and Anglo-Indian members of the Defence Force will get their salaries and allowances presumably according to the British standard, Indians will get a paltry rupees eleven. We have to take into account also the fact that while English ladies can earn their living, Indian ladies cannot do so and the sum of rupees eleven is too small to maintain a middle-class family. The sum of rupees eleven is considered small even for classes from which ordinary recruiting is carried on and will not naturally at all suffice for at least the middle classes which are expected to respond to the call of military duty. It is not a question of sacrifice of luxuries but that of the very maintenance of families for which the State has done so much in England and presumably for European and Anglo-Indian members of the Defence Force.

3. Not only does this question of maintenance of the family come in the way but there is also one factor more. Government cannot be unaware of the common saying that every British soldier carries in his knapsack a Field Marshal's baton. Is the ambition of an Indian allowed to be as free and unfettered a scope as that of a British soldier? Even with regard to granting of commissions it is remarked that "it should be obvious that during the progress of the greatest war in history it was not possible to reorganise or modify radically the general conditions governing the military service of the country." While England and Russia have settled some of the greatest constitutional questions during the progress of the war, it has been found impossible to arrange for such a small measure of reform like the granting of commissions!

4. With regard to places of training also a difference is observed between European and Anglo-Indian and Indian members of Indian Defence Force. While the former are allowed to have their ninety drills as far as possible near their place of employment Indians have got only a few centres, Bombay too being left out. This will necessitate a removal from their usual vocations, even though it be for three months, for Indians, which is not the case with Europeans and Anglo-Indians who are allowed to attend to their usual duties during the period of the training. It is urged that it was not possible to do otherwise. I cannot see any reason why Indians could not have been trained with Europeans and Anglo-Indians at different centres.

5. It was first of all announced that Indians between the ages of 18 and 41 would be eligible for the Defence Force. Unfortunately this limit was reduced to thirty when the rules were published, disappointing many who had already expressed their desire to join the Defence Force.

6. It appears strange that with so many war hospitals in Bombay volunteers for the Defence Force should be asked to go to Poona for medical examination. Europeans and Anglo-Indians are all examined here. Why is a different procedure necessary for Indians?

7. Above all, we require a policy of trust on the part of the Government, an earnest desire to give military training to Indians. A sample of what not to do is afforded by a letter signed by one F. C. L. to the "Times of India." If Government can put down seditious writings they can very well put down such letters also which cause irritation and resentment. A policy of trust requires that Government should leave off the attitude of a critic and take a direct initiative in stimulating recruiting.

8. My suggestions in short are:—

(a). Increase the age of eligibility to 41.

(b). Arrange for training with Europeans and Anglo-Indians at different centres, not restricting it to particular centres.

(c). Have the terms for recruitment like salaries, separation allowance, children's allowance, etc., the same for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for Indians.

(d) Let the gates of commissioned ranks be thrown open to Indians.

If these changes are made, there will be no lack of response. If leaders of public opinion are appealed to, it is expected that Government will receive sympathetically suggestions made to ensure the success of the new scheme.—Yours, etc.

MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.

Bombay, June 6.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

TWENTY-NINE CRORES EXCEEEDED.

BENGAL'S LEAD KEPT UP.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications upto 7 p.m. on 7th June Rs. 29,02,25,715.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bengal ..	..7,91,24,500
Bombay ..	..7,72,28,000
United Provinces	..2,12,43,200
Punjab ..	..1,85,94,900
Burma ..	..1,37,13,500
Madras ..	..1,30,16,200
Minor Administrations	1,22,62,100
Central Provinces ..	50,39,900
Bihar and Orissa ..	33,39,300
Assam	7,77,100
Total Rs.	..24,43,38,700

NATIVE STATES.

Important contributions from Native States:—

	Rs,
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Gwalior	64,21,100
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Mysore	35,08,400
Baroda	31,57,800
Total Rs. ..	2,45,87,300
Post Office ..	Rs. 2,12,99,715

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 7-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	Nil	1,78,700-0
War Bonds ..	3,575-0	5,76,100-0
Cash Certificates..	14,283-4	10,33,882 8
Total ..Rs.	17,858-4	17,88,682-8

PRESS COMMUNIQUE,

The Government of India have made arrangements to enable purchasers of Post Office Cash Certificates, who subsequently leave India, to obtain payment for their Certificates in the United Kingdom, provided that they have been held for the full term of five years. Purchasers who wish to avail themselves of these arrangements should apply to the Post Office from which their Cash Certificates were issued for fresh Certificates payable in England.

IND'AN DEFENCE FORCE.

CALCUTTA MOVEMENT TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

A Conference of leading Indian citizens of Calcutta was held on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. B. Chakrabutty, Bar.-at-Law, at the Indian Association rooms to consider that steps should be taken to make the Indian Defence Force a success. A strong and influential Committee consisting of, among others, Messrs. Bhupendranath Basu, Surendranath Banerjea, Motilal Ghose and B. Chakrabutty, was formed for the purpose of disseminating information regarding the conditions of enlistment and registering names of applicants. It has also been settled to hold a public meeting at the Town Hall to appeal to the people to join the Defence Force.

PORTUGUESE AND THE I. D. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find from your report of the proceedings of the Tribunal that some gentlemen have successfully claimed exemption on the plea of being Portuguese subjects. I suppose these are Goans who had joined the Volunteer force. But by the Indian Defence Force Act all Volunteers are European British subjects, as also all those who had registered by a certain date. Under these circumstances how could the Tribunal accept the plea put forth by these gentlemen?—Yours, etc.,

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Bombay, 6th June, 1917.

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Indian War Loan.
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IT IS NOT ONLY THE POUNDS THAT COUNT BUT THE PENNIES.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 8, 1917.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

It is evident that the international situation, although retaining a placid surface, has been stirred by undercurrents. Not all the facts have been given out but that much is clear from the substance, and even more the tone of M. Ribot's remarkable speech in the French Senate. The root-cause of the commotion may be traced to Russia, to the famous proclamation disclaiming "Annexations and Indemnities." It is a pity that we have been kept in the dark as to the trend of things in Russia in the immediate past. No authoritative statement has been vouchsafed regarding the nature of the internal developments that have been known to be afoot. The wisdom of the excessive reticence that has been observed,—we do not know through the agency of which particular censorship,—may be questioned in view of the unfortunate tendency that is all but universal to succumb to alarmist suppositions and to rely upon conjectures in the absence of facts. Even in India it has unfortunately been the case that some people have indulged in vain and vague imaginings, and speculations of an entirely erroneous character have in consequence been set in circulation. This would probably have been avoided if some fuller account of the actual situation, so far as it has manifested itself up to now, had been authoritatively published. All that is known here,—and even that leaked out, as it were in a casual manner,—is that not a single shot was fired on the Russian front throughout April and in certain sections of the long battle line German and Russian soldiers had been fraternising with not a little enthusiasm. That, however, is a stale item, and we have since had the Cabinet crisis, so to say, in Petrograd, resulting in a reorganisation of the ministry which included the withdrawal from the Provisional Government of M. Miliukoff. The tendency to indiscipline among the soldiers has been rigorously checked, the folly of premature peace pourparlers has been effectively demonstrated, and the national determination to carry on the war with vigour, notwithstanding the astute manœuvres of the Germans, has been triumphantly vindicated. In saying this we are basing ourselves upon the declarations made by the responsible Russian ministers in the course of the crisis. There is a suggestion, however, in the allusions contained in M. Ribot's speech that perhaps the domestic Russian attitude is still not as settled or well-defined as it might be.

M. Ribot's speech, however, was not directly occasioned by the Russian situation. It was made in response to a request, conveyed in the form of an interpellation by M. Regismanset, to define the general policy of France. The invitation was not inopportune having regard to the fact that the Conference of International Socialists has been practically arranged for at Stockholm and seven Frenchmen, not unrepresentative in their way of the small group that is still wedded to the fetish of abstract internationalism, had declared their intention of going to Stockholm to confer with the Germans. The mischief of such unseasonable peace-mongering is obvious, and M. Regismanset's idea was formally to enlist and express the support of the entire Senate for the Government and its policy. M. Ribot struck a very vigorous and suitably uncompromising note. He rightly pointed out that any symptom of weakening or surrender at the present stage of the war would be disastrous for France. While the country was still in the throes of actual invasion, even though the resistance of the enemy had been, and was being palpably broken, such confabulations as those arranged to take place at Stockholm could only create a dangerous illusion of peace. "Never, at any moment and specially when the struggle is hardest, because the end is approaching, can we leave such illusions in the public mind and the army," said M. Ribot. He went on to discuss and analyse what he described as the "seductive formula" of "No annexations and no indemnities" that had emanated from Petrograd. He indicated the obvious limitations and qualifications that must attach to that principle before it could be entertained as a valid or practicable doctrine. "'No annexations'", he said, "cannot mean that we have not right to demand what belongs to us, namely, Alsace-Lorraine, which have never ceased to be French at heart since the abominable act which violated justice and right in 1871. There is not a single Frenchman cowardly enough to accept the idea that we shall not continue the war until we have regained what is our blood."

That is true enough, and the application of this view to other outstanding cases is too patent to need elaboration. Similarly in regard to the "No Indemnities" clause of the formula, it was convincingly clear:

> "If it were a question of humbling the conquered, we would have nothing to do with it, but no French government could renounce reparation, for damages and atrocities. After the unprecedented devastations of our territory it is not an arbitrary act but an act of justice, which is our aim."

On just two points, we think, M. Ribot was rather carried away by the righteousness of his indignation. To say that "the German Socialists from the first were conscious accomplices in the crimes against humanity and even now approved the atrocities by culpable silence," is a demonstrable overstatement. It is true enough that the vast majority of German Socialists have been cowed into silence or submission by their Prussian over-lords, but we have equally had the continuous and uncompromising protests of a brave few among them, headed by Leibnekcht, against both the items enumerated by M. Ribot, and it is also known that they have practically all of them by now found lodgment in gaols. Similarly, we for our part are not prepared to trace the formula of "No Annexations and no Indemnities" to Berlin. It is transparently crude and may have been acclaimed with enormous glee in Germany, but its psychological genesis lies in Russia: it was an ethical rather than a political declaration of faith uttered by the New Russians in the first enthusiasm of their own emancipation. We incline to the view of Mr. Asquith that, rightly understood and interpreted, there is no essential difference or conflict between it and the general and defined point of view of the Allies.

THE INDIAN FOODS EXHIBITION.

One of the most beneficial results of the war to individual belligerent countries, so far as the Allies are concerned, is the extent to which they are learning by force of necessity to be self-reliant in the matter of foodstuffs which they had hitherto imported from abroad. This has been specially so, of course, with the United Kingdom, the people of which will find at the close of the war that quite a revolution of great advantage to themselves in this respect will have taken place. India, until recently, has been less affected. But of late the restriction of imports from England and the difficulty of getting freight for such commodities as are still available has caused those who have been accustomed to depend on imported goods for a large number of requisites, both in the nature of food and other material, to feel the pinch of high prices which are continually going higher; while presently we shall be faced with a situation in which some of the things that have been hitherto imported in large quantities, especially tinned and bottled foods and household requisites, will be almost unattainable. Stocks are getting very near the point of exhaustion and are not being renewed. Here is a great chance for the Indian trader and manufacturer to establish a hold on the market, with goods of indigenous production, of such a firm kind that when the war is over the foreign importer will find it difficult again to oust the home product. The Indian trader and manufacturer are to a large extent, we fear, unprepared for the opportunity but it is not too late to wake up and make a vigorous effort to utilise it.

That enterprising body the Women's Branch of the Bombay War and Relief Fund, of which Lady Willingdon is the President and moving spirit, have conceived the admirable idea of holding an Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production, the prospectus of which will be found in our columns. The proposal is the result of the many enquiries from ladies who are experiencing difficulties in housekeeping, and it is hoped that such an Exhibition will bring Indian manufactures to the knowledge of such persons. Many Europeans in this country would probably be surprised to know how easily the imported goods which they are in the habit of buying can be replaced at a more moderate cost by similar goods of indigenous manufacture. There are, of course, a certain number who would always as a matter of prejudice prefer to buy the imported article,—who would continue to ignore, for instance, the excellent guava jelly made from the indigenous fruit in this country for that manufactured in Europe with fruit brought from the West Indies and adulterated with unwholesome preservatives. But even such will presently have perforce to do without their jams, pickles, preserved fruits, soap, chocolates, etc. from the West and will no doubt be glad to turn to Indian goods. If they do not know where to turn, however, and the Indian supplier is not ready to avail himself of the occasion they will have to go without and the latter will lose a golden opportunity. The proposed Exhibition, however, will provide him with the means of making himself known and bringing him into contact with the consumer. The extent to which he will benefit therefore depends largely on himself as the success of the Exhibition depends on the response made by the various producers and manufacturers. All firms who sell or manufacture products of any kind, which can take the place of the numerous foodstuffs and other household commodities that are now imported from abroad, should lose no time in communicating with the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. J. E. Jackson at the Office of the Women's Branch of the War Fund in Bombay. No charge is to be made for the exhibition of samples but these will have to be forwarded at the sender's own risk and cost. As a guide to intending exhibitors it may be mentioned that, in addition to foodstuffs, every kind of household requisite will be admitted for exhibition, such as linen, glass, china, brushes, brooms, etc. It is to be hoped that producers of and traders in such articles of Indian manufacture will take advantage of the opportunity thus presented to them of getting into a market where they ought with energy and enterprise to establish a permanent footing.

Official and Personal

H. E. the Governor left, Mahableshwar on Tuesday afternoon by motor for Poona *en route* for Bombay and Simla.

Major-General Sir Harry and Lady Brooking, Mrs. Crerar and Captain and Mrs. Greenway arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

The appointment of Major A. S. de Miranda as Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay, is recognised.

A Tribunal consisting of Mr. Kincaid, I.C.S., Mr. R. E. Holland, I.C.S., and Mr. I. H. Lovell, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, will sit at Rajkot about the 1st July to consider certain railway questions outstanding between the Gondal State, and the Porbunder State in Kathiawar.

Notes of the Day.

Naval and Aerial Activity.

The statement in one of to-day's telegrams that Zeebrugge has been made as strong as the Dardanelles, although we are inclined to disbelieve it having regard to the totally different nature of the little Belgian port, gives one furiously to think as to why it should have been allowed to grow so strong and why the vigorous policy of continual battering and bombarding of the Belgian coast, which marked the Churchill-Fisher regime at the Admiralty was discontinued. The new policy of acitivity inaugurated within the last few weeks has come not a moment too soon, and, if followed up, should considerably hamper and harass the submarine activity of the enemy; for it is notorious that both Bruges and Zeebrugge are important submarine bases. The bombardment of both places, the latter by aeroplanes and the former by warships seems to have inflicted considerable damage on the German naval works, and Ostend has also suffered greatly. Altogether the activity now being displayed by sea and air against the enemy's naval bases and works in Belgium is as gratifying as it has been successful. But, once again, one asks, why have we waited all this time? Has it been out of consideration for the Belgian population, whose Government may have feared that they would be sufferers?

The Position of the Premier.

The writer of the London Letter in the "Westminster Gazette" remarks that the intention which is attributed to Mr. Lloyd George by a writer in one of the monthly reviews of "diverting the British Premiership from the primary task of controlling Parliament to the task of controlling the Executive" and "bringing our Premiership nearer both in form and substance to the chief magistracy of our latest Ally—the United States,"—is obviously incompatible with free government except on one condition. This is that the Prime Minister should, like the Chief Magistrate of the United States, be an elective President. Otherwise he becomes an unchecked autocrat, with an Executive detached equally from Parliament and from public control.

Essential Differences.

The writer continues:—

> A change which really withdrew the Prime Minister and the Executive from Parliament would need to be followed up by a further assimilation to the American system, if popular government were to be maintained in this country. I cannot help thinking that it would be prudent of those who are tempted to these speculations to think out more clearly what free government means and what are the essential differences between an elective President with an Executive detached from Parliament and a constitutional monarchy with Prime Minister and Executive responsible to Parliament. One or other of these systems may be workable, but not a mixture of both, as will rapidly be discovered when normal conditions return.

A Serious Evil.

Whether the present provisional form of Government will prove better or worse than that preceded it for the conduct of war is a question which will only be answered when the war is over, and wise men will suspend their judgment in the meantime. But the "Westminster's" contributor finds an even stronger opinion among competent administrators than five months ago that the suspension of Cabinet Government for domestic affairs is a serious evil, for which there is no sort of necessity. None of the clumsy and round-about efforts to co-ordinate the departments supply the need of conference and debate between Ministers responsible for departments and the only result is that the War Cabinet, instead of being released for their war duties, have to try somehow to do the Cabinet work for domestic affairs as well. There is no reason in the world why a domestic Cabinet of twelve or fourteen Ministers should not be regularly sitting, and until it does sit there will be no real control or co-ordination of the departments.

German Finance.

Herr Walter Rathenau, well known as the chief of the Allgemeine Elektrizitatsgesellschaft, and till recently the head of the Department of War Material of the Prussian War Office, has just published a pamphlet on the means to be taken to restore German prosperity, which is summarised in a recent issue of the "Temps." The wealth of the German nation, he expects, will have fallen by about 20 per cent.—from 350 milliards of marks to 280 milliards, or £14,000,000,000, which was approximately its amount in 1900. Heavy taxation must, therefore, be imposed on all classes, and Germany will probably have no foreign trade except with her present allies. Her lost wealth must be recovered by a great increase of productive power, applied only by the most modern methods; all capital must be kept for home use, and no raw material must be used which is of foreign origin. "Every implement and every man" must be employed. Possibly science, art, and religion may not be depleted of workers, but everyone unable to render intellectual service will have to take up productive labour. Small undertakings must be merged in large ones, capital and industry concentrated, the mechanism of distribution simplified; luxury trades (including wine, beer, and spirits) rigorously cut down by severe taxation; and private art collections, in particular, are marked out to bear a heavy burden. New revenue must be found amounting to £350,000,000 annually, of which a large part will be obtained from alcoholic (and possibly other) beverages; and "strongly progressive" death duties must be imposed likewise. All this, says the "Economist," seems to indicate that the cost of the war will greatly exceed the official forecasts.

India's Art Treasures.

In commenting on the last annual report of the Superintendent of Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, we emphasised the necessity of prompt action in order to prevent the exodus of art treasures from this country to Europe and America—and especially of the antiquities of Bijapur. The Government of India are to be congratulated on having decided at last to take action in the matter. According to a recent Simla communiqué, as our readers are aware, the exportation of sculptures, carvings, images, reliefs, inscriptions and other antiquities of Adil Shahi period, outside Bijapur district, without the sanction of the local Government, is prohibited. Indian art, thanks to the want of a suitable policy on the part of Government and the apathy of the people, has long fallen on evil days. The ancient monuments and the antiquities are almost all that remain as reminders of the past. It is essential that the country should not be deprived of them which must be the inspiration of a revived and, possibly, a better tradition of Indian art in the future.

The Health of the City.

The approach of the Monsoon is evidently effecting a rapid improvement in the conditions of health in Bombay, bringing down the general death-rate as well as plague mortality, which have been rather high during the last quarter. Last week the death-rate came down from 37.27 to 35.51 and the total number of deaths from 702 to 669. Plague registered 64 attacks and 55 deaths, being 19 attacks and 18 deaths less than in the previous week. We note that in the corresponding week of last year plague deaths numbered 70 and the mean of the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium was so high as 67. The City has been faring much better this year in regard to small-pox, only nine fatal cases being recorded last week, as compared with 22 of the corresponding week of last year and 17 of the quinquennial mean. Mortality from the other principal diseases occurred as follows last week:—Phthisis 28, other diseases of the respiratory system 216, tubercular diseases 10, measles 7, malaria 6, enteric 1, debility 41, diarrhœa 32, dysentery 20 and diseases of the nervous system 45. There were 343 live births, 19 still-births and five premature births during the week.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO BOMBAY'S GREETINGS.

The following telegram was despatched by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Birthday:—

> *"On behalf of the Government and People of the Bombay Presidency, I tender to Your Majesty our heartfelt and loyal congratulations on the occasion of Your Majesty's birthday."*

His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to reply as follows:—

> *"I have received with much pleasure the loyal congratulation of the Government and people of the Bombay Presidency on the anniversary of my birth-day and I thank you all from my heart."*

At a meeting held to-day of the sub-committee appointed by Indian Munitions Board to go into question of hides in Burma, it was decided to recommend existing stocks of hides recently notified to Government, be taken over by Government as early as possible.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Minchiu D.S.O., Political Department, granted extension of service for six months from September next Colonel C. T. Ducat, Political Department, permitted to retire from April last.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON GREENLAND HILL.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

MORE AIR RAIDS ON BRUGES.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON GREENLAND HILL

GROUND GAINED NEAR LENS

MANY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 7.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We attacked last night northward of the Scarpe river and made further progress on the western slopes of Greenland Hill.

We gained ground slightly westward of Lens. We carried out successful raids by night northward of Armentieres. We entered enemy's trenches at a number of points and inflicted many casualties.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED.

WESTERN SLOPES OF GREENLAND HILL CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—We successfully completed the operation commenced last night northward of the Scarpe and gained all our objectives. We captured the positions on western slopes of Greenland Hill on a front of a mile taking 162 prisoners.

The raids north of Ypres yielded a few prisoners. There has been considerable mutual artillery firing particularly north of the Scarpe in the neighbourhoods of Vimy Armentieres and Ypres.

EIGHT AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

We brought down eight German aeroplanes and drove down eight others out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

HEAVY CANNONADING ON BELGIAN FRONTIER.

ALSO ON BELGIAN COAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 6.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., June 7.

Reports from the Belgian frontier continue to speak of the constant heavy cannonading at Ypres and also on the Belgian coast. Eight hundred wounded from the Flanders arrived in a single night last week.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

THE MOST FORMIDABLE OF THE WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

A telegram from an Amsterdam correspondent on the frontier describes the latest British bombardment of Zeebrugge as the most formidable of the war. It lasted one hundred minutes, a large fleet of cruisers taking part. German batteries replied vigorously but ineffectivily, to the morning fog hiding the hips.

The harbour was much damaged.

BELGIAN BOMBARDMENTS.

SATISFACTION AT VIGOROUS NAVAL POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

General satisfaction is expressed at more vigorous naval policy as shown by the Belgian bombardments, as though the German occupation of Zeebrugge has failed to interupt the Channel communications the enemy has made himself so objectionable that strong measures had become indispensible. The task is arduous and trying as Zeebrugge is now believed to be stronger even than Dardanelles.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 7.

The Admiralty announces that 2,693 merchantmen arrived at British ports during the week and 2,642 sailed. Fifteen vessels over sixteen hundred tons and three under were sunk. Seventeen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Five fishing-vessels were sunk.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE GOES TO AMERICA.

TO CO-ORDINATE WORK OF BRITISH MISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

It is officially announced that, Lord Northcliffe has sailed for the United States in response to the War Cabinet's invitation to co-ordinate the work of the British Missions there and to continue the task which Mr. Balfour successfully initiated in that respect.

FIGHTING ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR HURTEBISE.

ASSAILANTS THROWN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

SEVEN GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 7.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports very intense artillery duel on the Chemin-des-Dames and westward of it. The Germans last evening launched two waves in attack against our positions near Hurtebise. The assailants were thrown back to their own trenches after furious fighting in which the enemy sustained heavy losses. Our line was completely maintained.

Lively actions occurred on the Belgian front at midnight.

Seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon have been brought down.

FRENCH FIRE STOPS ENEMY ATTACKS.

LIVELY STRUGGLE IN NIEUPORT SECTOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

Last night's French communiqué said:—After bombardment the Germans delivered several attacks at different points between Ailette and the Laon road and north-west of Brayeen-Lannois. Our fire immediately smashed two attempts against the Mortier Wood and the enemy suffered appreciably.

Concentrated efforts north of Chemin-des-Dames only succeeded in reaching our lines at a single point. Some portions of a front-line trench remained in the enemy's hands. Everywhere else he was thrown back. Struggle has been lively in the Nieuport sector in Belgium.

SWEDEN AND DEMOCRACY.

SOCIALIST AND LIBERAL DEMANDS UNHEEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, June 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 7.

The Premier, M. Swartz, speaking in the Riksdag, admitted the need for suffrage and industrial reforms, but Government was too preoccupied with war problems.

Socialist and liberal leaders recalled the universal democratic movement and regretted that the golden opportunity should be lost.

During the debate the adjoining streets were barricaded. A large crowd assembled in the Gustaf Adolf Square, where a strong force of soldiers and mounted police was present. Collisions ensued, stones were thrown and police charged, wounding several.

BRAZIL'S SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

A GERMAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

The Dutch Minister, on behalf of Germany, has presented a note reserving the right to demand indemnity for the seizure of German steamers.

TROOPS ON TRANSYLVANIA.

SAVED BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

It transpires that Japanese destroyers saved the bulk of troops from the Transylvania. The Japanese commander recorded his admiration of silence and calmness of men on the sinking ship and the courage of the nurses.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE NEAR JAMIANO.

WITHDRAWAL TO A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION.

SAN PYETRO STATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

An Italian official communiqué says:—Southward of Jamiano the fighting has been less intensa. We slightly withdrew our new line in front of Flondar to a more tactically advantageous position. We took 256 prisoners yesterday.

Our aircraft dropped two tons of high explosives on the station of San Pyetro on the Trieste-Lubiana railway.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

During the week 482 merchantmen arrived at Italian ports and 446 sailed, excluding fishing-boats and small coasters. One steamer under 2,300 tons, six sailing-ships under two hundred tons and two fishing-boats were sunk.

RUSSIA SERIOUSLY INTENDS AN OFFENSIVE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GEN. BRUSILLOFF'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 7.

German newspapers interpret General Brusiloff's appointment as Generalissimo of the Russian forces as proving that the Russian Government seriously intends an offensive.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

MILITARY ADVISER TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

Reuter announces that General Alexieff has been appointed Military Adviser to the Russian Government.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PROTEST SENT TO WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, June 6.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

Henderson, Thomas and Vandervfide have written to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates protesting against the Council convoking an international conference before negotiations between the Council and the British, the French and the Russian delegates on the subject were concluded. They emphasise that a conference including the supporters of the present policy of the majority of socialists of the Central Empires would be harmful and dangerous. Common action is only possible when German socialists have proclaimed rupture with aggressive imperialism and national union against such imperialism as a duty incumbent on all classes, and socialists could not hold aloof from it without abdicating and compromising vital interests of services and socialism.

M. Kerensky addressing the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, reminded them that Russian soldiers had now more liberties than any soldiers in the world, but the Russian democracy and diplomacy required the support of the organised force. That was the present problem. He said, "It is imperative that the army should be prepared to fight at any moment offensively or defensively."

At the conclusion of the speech various military units assured M. Kerensky that they were ready to march anywhere.

Subsequently, M. Kerensky proceeded to North-Western front.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES TO PETROGRAD.

TO ADVISE RUSSIANS ABOUT TRADE UNION METHODS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, June 7.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

The Patliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress has decided to send two representatives to Petrograd to advise the Russians regarding the British trade union methods. The visit is in no way political and they will not go to Stockholm.

FIGHTING ON THE CARSO.

FURTHER DETAILS OF A TREMENDOUS BATTLE.

HOW ITALIANS RE-OCCUPIED LOST POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 7.

Reuter has received details from the Italian Headquarters of the tremendous battle which has been raging on the Carso. The Austrians instituted a violent counter-offensive on June 3rd on a ten-mile front from Faiti just north of Castagnavizza to the sea. Preceded by intense bombardment the enemy infantry was flung against Faiti. After fierce fighting the enemy gained some ground, but was driven out on June 4th by the third consecutive Italian counter-attack.

On June 3rd the enemy waves simultaneously attacked in the sector of Castagnavizza. Time and again they were only repulsed after the fiercest hand-to-hand fighting. On the 4th the enemy stubbornly renewed his attacks. Fighting swayed backwards and forwards and eventually the Italians held all their positions and even advanced at certain points.

Meanwhile after fierce bombardment and bayonet fighting the Italians withdrew from some of their positions on the Hermada slopes, but subsequently reoccupied almost the whole of the positions temporarily lost. The whole counter-offensive resulted in the enemy's increasing his already terrible losses.

THE AIR-RAID ON THAMES.

MORE THAN HALF OF RAIDING SQUADRON PUT OUT OF ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

The losses inflicted on yesterday's air-raiders, announced in a communiqué, issued to-day, do not include the two enemy aeroplanes officially reported, brought down yesterday. Hence altogether four raiders were completely destroyed and six driven down. Thus more than half of the raiding squadron probably consisting of eighteen machines was put out of action.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID.

12 KILLED : 36 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 7.

It is officially announced that the total casualties in yesterday's air-raid were twelve killed and thirty-six injured. The damage done was not great.

CAPTURED MEDWAY RAIDER.

SUCCUMBED TO WOUNDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

One of the captured Medway raiders has succumbed to his wounds. His observer was badly injured.

AUTOCRACY NOT NECESSARY FOR EFFICIENCY.

"AMERICAN GENIUS WOULD MAKE SUBMARIMES IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, June 7.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

Secretary Wass, speaking at the North Carolina University, said ten millions who registered on the 5th instant were sufficient answer to the plea that autocracy was necessary for efficiency. He added, "We must go into the air where Germany has carried war, but God forbid that American soldiers should ever kill women and children."

The Secretary to the Navy predicted that American genius would make submarines impossible before the war ended.

DEATH OF LORD ST. AUDRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

The death of Lord St. Audries is announced.

MORE RAIDS ON BRUGES.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT ENGAGED BY NAVAL PILOTS.

16 RETURNING RAIDERS ENCOUNTERED OFF OSTEND

TWO ENEMY MACHINES COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

The Admiralty says:—A naval aeroplane from Dunkirk attacked on Monday a German machine fifteen miles out at sea and drove it down in a vertical nose-dive.

We successfully bombed the shipping at Bruges on Monday night and observed a big explosion and many smaller ones. We again raided Bruges at daybreak and dropped many tons of bombs. All our machines returned safely.

Four naval pilots patrolling from Dunkirk on Tuesday afternoon indecisively engaged eighteen German aircraft well out at sea from Ostend and chased them to England. While they were returning our naval machines from the Kentish coast engaged them and drove two down and our naval machines engaged the enemy over the Thames Estuary.

Ten naval pilots from Dunkirk later encountered sixteen machines returning from England and numerous fights occurred off Ostend. We completely destroyed two machines and drove down four others out of control, two of which are considered to have been destroyed.

BOMBARDMENT OF OSTEND.

DETAILS OF DAMAGES INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 7.

The Admiralty says:—A photographic reconnaissance over Ostend shows that yesterday's bombardment either seriously damaged or totally destroyed the majority of workshops in the dockyard, badly damaged the entrance gates, a dockyard basin, a wharf and a submarine shelter and also a destroyer under repair and apparently sank several vessels.

ATTACK ON OSTEND.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF DAMAGE AND LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 7.

A German communiqué referring to yesterday's attack on Ostend admits some material damage and loss of a torpedo-boat.

BRITISH REPLY TO GERMAN ALLEGATION.

BELGIANS MUST HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN DOCKYARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 7.

Referring to the statement made in the German communiqué dealing with the bombardment of Ostend, the Admiralty says that the photographs obtained show no damaged house at all other than buildings in the dockyard. If then the Belgians were killed as stated they must have been employed in the dockyards.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

BY ARMED AMERICAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 7.

It is officially stated that it is believed that a German submarine was sunk by an armed American steamer in a running fight.

FRANCE AND SOCIALISTS.

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY INDIGNANT.

M. RIBOT DEFINES GENERAL POLICY.

MORALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO CONFER WITH ENEMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 7.

In the Senate yesterday M. Regismanset introduced the interpellation inviting M. Ribot to define the general policy of France. He said that the Senate was unanimously indignant when seven Frenchmen proposed to go to Stockholm to confer with the Germans and it wished to share the Government's responsibilities being unable to admit that the Frenchmen could show the least sign of halting when the country was still invaded.

M. Ribot replying said that the German Socialists from the first were conscious accomplices in crimes against humanity and even now approved the atrocities by culpable silence. It was morally impossible for Frenchmen in the middle of the war and when France was still invaded to confer with such enemies.

A DANGEROUS ILLUSION.

LATER.

Continuing his speech in the Senate, M. Ribot said:—Such confabulations in foreign towns can only create an illusion of peace that is dangerous. Never at any moment and especially when the struggle is hardest, because the end is approaching, can we leave such illusion in the public mind and the army. France requires all her strength, especially moral strength. As befits Frenchmen, we do not seek captious equivocal formulae. We rejected the trap laid in the seductive formulae, which was not originated in Petrograd, but was imported from elsewhere and the birthplace of which is too obvious. The words "No annexations" cannot mean that we have not right to demand what belongs to us, namely Alsace-Lorraine, which have never ceased to be French at heart since the abominable act which violated justice and right in 1871. There is not a single Frenchman cowardly enough to accept the idea that we shall not continue the war until we have regained what is our blood.

"NO INDEMNITIES."

But what is meant by "no indemnities"? If it were a question of humbling the conquered, we would have nothing to do with it, but no French government could renounce reparation for damages and atrocities. After the unprecedented devastations of our territory it is not an arbitrary act but an act of justice which is our aim. I am convinced we shall find these ideas reflected in the note which Dr. Wilson is about to address to Petrograd. We are thus in complete agreement with the conscience of the civilised world. That is an immense force, whose full value we ought to know and appreciate. Let us jealously guard the moral forces fighting for us.

POST-WAR LEAGUE OF PEACE.

The resolution adopted by the Chamber added that we must demand guarantees to safeguard our children from the return of such horrors. Shall we find them in territorial acquisitions of temporary occupation of territory or in neutralisation of territory? All these questions will be considered when the time comes. Our best guarantee will be the formation of a Europe in which all nations belong to themselves and in which there will be no single man who can let loose such evils. It is necessary that the Germans should consent, for I believe in the power of the ideas of justice. All those who fought together to the end will find the need for not separating after victory. They must form a league of peace. In the name of the democratic spirit which France had the honour of introducing to the world we, the nations in arms, will form a society of nations. That is where the future of humanity lies and all nations which are not nations of prey must unite to compel others not to disturb peace."

CONVEYANCE OF PACIFISTS TO STOCKHOLM.

SUPPORT OF NATIONAL SEAMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S UNION'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union, said in an interview that he was receiving resolutions from the branches of the Union in all parts of the country supporting the resolution passed by the Union's Executive regarding the conveyance of pacifists to Stockholm and Petrograd. The Union has cabled this resolution to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The Union is receiving hundreds of letters from all sorts of people, including members of the House of Commons, clergymen and barristers endorsing the Union's policy.

MR. HUTCHISON REFUSES INVITATION.

TO GO TO STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 7.

Mr. Hutchison of the Engineers Union has declined the invitation of the Labour Executive to go to Stockholm.

GERMAN WAR ON RED CROSS.

ENEMY EXCUSES FOR OUTRAGES.

A BRITISH REPLY.

A Berlin semi-official telegram regarding the statement of the British Admiralty on the sinking of the Donegal and Lanfranc quotes the following remarks made from German authoritative quarters:—

The German Government on January 29, 1917, issued a statement, according to which hospital ships would from that time forth no longer be admitted within the zone of the English Channel. It was with reluctance that it had recourse to this measure when no more doubt was possible as to England, having misused her hospital ships for troops, ammunition, and other transports; and therefore it was clear why England, at the ratification of The Hague Convention, which was to secure protection for hospital ships, declared Article 5 (? Article 6) not binding. This article stipulated that the designation of hospital vessels should be used exclusively for the protection, and exclusively for the marking, of hospital ships.

The German Government, from the foregoing consideration, had not decided upon adopting this procedure at the time when English war vessels on an empty pretext seized the German hospital vessel Ophelia. The Ophelia was in search of German shipwrecked sailors, and her seizure rendered the rescue of brave sailors impossible. By this disregard alone of the Red Cross by England the present German attitude was amply justified. Nothing now proves the justification of the German measures more strikingly than the British statement. As in the case of the so-called hospital ship Lanfranc, according to the statement of the British Admiralty, hospital ships will no longer be supplied with marks of hospital ships and this step is taken, it is alleged, owing to the German announcement; but as a matter of fact, the German Government had already been informed by a Note sent through the Dutch Government on April 15 of this year that the Lanfranc, together with five other vessels, had been struck from the list of hospital ships, and therefore on April 17 of this year no more hospital vessels would have, even if still carrying marks and if the German statement of January 29 had not existed, enjoyed the protection of former agreements as to hospital vessels.

It is still more singular when one hears that on the day after the sinking of the Lanfranc, a German submarine on the place of the accident found a ship's boat with the name Lanfranc, and marks to which only hospital ships and their boats are entitled. It is, therefore, an established fact that the vessel, which according to the official declaration of the British Government was not a hospital ship, was supplied with ship's boats carrying the marks of a hospital ship. More convincing proofs of British unscrupulousness in misusing the marks of hospital ships could hardly be given. Though one can hardly suppress satisfaction at this involuntary statement of misuse of hospital ships by the British Government, one cannot forbear expressing horror at the action of the British Government, which, though it was able to carry transports of wounded on so-called hospital ships without danger outside the Channel, undertook these transports in the endangered barred zone of the Channel. This procedure is the more wicked, as transports are undertaken in the form of convoys which especially attract attacks by U-boats.

That to these transports German wounded and sick are entrusted is a crowning criminal English action; but if the British Government believes it can force the German Government to give way it is mistaken. This characteristic English unscrupulousness is worthy to rank with that which goes so far as to murder by special trench implements defenceless German wounded so that they are unable to reach Germany any more. This fact has again recently been reported from the Aisne battlefield.

CONTRAST BETWEEN GERMAN AND BRITISH PROCEDURE.

In reply to the above German statements Reuter's Agency is enabled to make the following observations:—

The Ophelia case affords a striking contrast between German and British procedure. Suspected of misuse of the privileges of hospital ships (while ostensibly searching for survivors she fled on sighting a British submarine, from which she might have been naturally expected to inquire information), she was in October, 1914, arrested and brought before the London Prize Court. Every opportunity was given the German claimant (Dr. Pfeiffer) to present his case fully and fairly. He was represented by three experienced counsels; German interned prisoners gave evidence; and on condemnation by the Prize Court leave was given to appeal to the Privy Council. The Privy Council, after a hearing of six days, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decree of condemnation on the gorund that the ship was not constructed or adapted or used for the special and sole purpose of affording aid and relief to the wounded, sick, and ship-wrecked, and that she was adapted and used as a signalling ship for military purposes of the enemy.

It will be seen that the most regular procedure known to international law was followed. The German Government have the remedy of visit and search open to them in every case where they suspect a British hospital ship of improper conduct, but doubtless for reasons which seem convincing to them they have never yet exercised this right upon a single occasion.

As regards the further point of the German communication, obviously his Majesty's Government could not immediately repaint all hospital ships. The formal withdrawal of several was notified in order that they might be justified in beginning to repaint them and escort them without delay. There was, of course, no difference made in their employment, which was, as before, solely for the carriage, of wounded and medical *personnel* and medical stores.

The fact that certain boats were found to be painted in the manner prescribed by The Hague Convention, although the vessel to which they belonged was no longer notified as a hospital ship under that Convention, could have no significance and cause no prejudice to the enemy, since he had already publicly declared and carried out his intention of ignoring such marking.

The Germans have flagrantly broken The Hague and Geneva Conventions, amid the execration of the whole world and so created a situation in which strict adherence to the provisions of these Conventions could have no other effect than greatly to increase the danger to the wounded. The organization which is only possible when both sides respect international law has had to be rapidly modified on our side so as to enable our wounded to be given as good a chance of safety as unwounded troops, but at the same time we have continued to respect the spirit of the Conventions which the Germans have dishonoured.

It is worthy of special note that the German contention in this instance, as in many others, is based on falsehoods, while every distortion of the fact is used to evade the point at issue. Germany claims 'military necessity" for the destruction of hospital ships in defiance of law and dictates of humanity. This "necessity" is based on the alleged use of British hospital ships for the conveyance of troops and munitions—which is wholly false, and has been officially contradicted.—"The Times."

DEATH OF FATHER DRECKMANN.

Reverend Father Frederick Dreckmann, late Principal of St. Xavier's College, quietly passed away on Thursday morning about 6 o'clock at the age of 77. He was born at Soest on 11th August 1840 and entered the Society of Jesus when he was nineteen years old and after completing his studies in Germany and England came to India on 13th November 1874. He spent his life at St. Xavier's College chiefly as Professor of Physics and later on as Principal. He became a Fellow of the University in 1882; he was Principal from 1884 to 1910, and a member of Syndicate of the Bombay University Senate for 20 years. As a member of the Syndicate he was closely connected with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Rev. Dr. Mackichan in promoting general and solid knowledge, and was one of those who opposed with all their might too early specialisation in the University courses. He retired from his educational work in 1911.

Though Fr. Dreckmann ceased his active work six years before he died, his interest in the College, the University, the Bombay Natural History Society and the other fields of actions of his early days was unabating; and many friends called upon him to the end, whose connexion with him began in one or other of these fields of labour. Fr. Dreckmann impressed those who had to deal with him by his definite and strong convictions; he had thought out what was for the best, and once he had made up his mind he was unflinching.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TH PRESIDENCY,

NEW RULES.

The draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, containing new Rules (to be called the Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules 1917) was published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette." The draft, it is stated, will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 1st August 1917. Any objection or suggestion which may be sent by any person with respect to the draft before the 1st August will be considered by the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at 12 o'clock noon on the 24th proximo in the Council Hall, Poona, when the Budget will be discussed.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Mysore Economic Conference various subjects relating to industries were discussed, among these the question of legislation on lines of the Census of Production Act to compel manufacturers to furnish particulars of the amount of production. The Conference also expressed its opinion in favour of undertaking legislation against mendicancy.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 414, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Accidentally drowned:—Army Service Corps, 2nd-Lieut. W. J. Flaxman.

Prisoner of War:—Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) 2nd-Lieut. A. H. Quine.

CHAMPARAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

MR. GANDHI INTERVIEWED

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, June 7.

The local Government have decided to appoint a small committee of enquiry to investigate the relations between landlords and tenants in this Province. The committee will be fully representative and the Landholders' Association and Planters' Association will have one member each on it. It is not settled by what agency the ryots' representative will be selected. Besides one Government official being on the committee to look after the interests of administration, it is understood, Government intend to nominate an independent gentleman connected with the legal profession to assist the committee in its deliberation. It is not certain whether the inquiry will be public. The planters demand an open inquiry, while Mr. Gandhi is reported to have advised Government not to have a public inquiry. Disinterested opinion, however, is inclined to view that power should be given to the chairman of the committee to decide which portion of the inquiry should be in camera and which portion of the evidence recorded should be omitted. It is expected that Government will issue a communique on the subject very shortly, formulating definite issues for enquiry. It is not yet certain whether Mr. Gandhi's demand for a time limit for the committee's report will be complied with.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning from Ranchi. Interviewed, he declined to make a statement, but he expects that Government will take some action which will be satisfactory to all concerned. This evening he is holding an informal conference with the local leaders and Pandit Malaviya. Mr. Gandhi proceeds to Bettish to-morrow morning with Mrs. Gandhi, who joined him at Ranchi.

MR. GANDHI'S INTERVIEW. WITH L. G.

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Mr. Gandhi had an interview with the Lieut.-Governor of Bihar on Monday at Ranchi and was to arrive back at Bankipore on Wednesday at about mid-night. At Mr. Gandhi's request Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has again gone to meet him at Bankipore.

U. P. BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING,

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES DISCUSSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The tenth educational division with headquarters at Jhansi will shortly be established by the United Provinces Government. Mr. Mewa Ram will be posted as Inspector of Schools of the new division.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, United Provinces, the question of the amelioration of the condition of depressed classes was discussed. It was considered whether it should be obligatory on boards to maintain special schools for depressed classes and whether Government should make special contributions for education of depressed classes to such boards as found it necessary to apply for assistance. It was pointed out the real difficulty was to get the children to go to school and this could be best overcome by the agency of philanthropic bodies who brought to the task requisite missionary zeal. Moreover, there were other large sections of rural population hardly less backward than untouchables in matters of education and so long as this was so it would be unfair to compel boards to discriminate in favour of untouchables. For these reasons it was felt it would be better to assist liberally private agency for education of untouchables and a resolution was adopted to the effect the Secretary's note relating to education both literary and practical of depressed classes be specially brought to the notice of municipal and district boards with the suggestion that they be asked to encourage individual members to interest themselves actively in the movement.

The board also came to conclusion it was not necessary to give higher rates of pay to teachers who were willing to serve in schools for depressed classes. The suggestions for the training of boys of depressed classes as teachers were also not approved.

THE SUNSHINE CURE.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

"The medicine you men want is a big bottle of sunshine," said a surgeon as he walked through one of the great British military hospitals. "Out with the lot of you!"

Since the warm weather has come this is the favourite prescription for wounded soldiers in all the hospitals in England. Every man who is at all fit is sent out early and kept out late. Even those who must remain in bed have brightened up wonderfully under the tonic influence of the flood of sunshine through the open windows.

Those who can go out have improved more in the last two days than in a week of sunless weather. "Their appetites are better, their spirits are higher, and they sleep more soundly", said a hospital physician. "If this weather lasts, many men who were making slow progress will soon be restored to health."—The "Daily Mail."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A BARRISTER.

SELECTION OF JUNIORS.

INTERESTING CASE AT CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Tuesday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chaudhuri the rule issued at the instance of William Robert Chill calling on a member of the English Bar of this Court to show cause why an enquiry should not be directed as to his conduct as an advocate of this court in connection with certain allegations mentioned in the petition of Mr. Chill came on for hearing.

Mr. Norton, who with Messrs. H. D. Bose, S. K. Mullick and A. Rasul, instructed by Mr. H. C. Bannerjee, appeared for the barrister in question, said that Mr. Chill was a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. He believed he was an engineer. He had a complaint against the U. S. Pension Fund. From his affidavit it appeared that on 26th February, 1913 he came down from Agra to Calcutta with a view to take action against the Fund, he having been put in the defaulter's list. He went to counsel, who heard the facts of the case and gave him an assurance that it was a winning case. Counsel then demanded the papers in connection with that case, which were accordingly delivered to him. Counsel took notes and Mr. Chill was introduced by him to an attorney. In all Mr. Chill paid counsel Rs. 616. Subsequently counsel drew up the plaint and delivered it to the solicitor. Mr. Chill then went to Agra. When the case came on for hearing counsel without informing Mr. Chill or his solicitor left Calcutta for Hazaribagh, transferring the brief to another gentlemen of the Bar. On those facts the present rule was issued.

Mr. Norton submitted that upon an application of this character it was not necessary that counsel should be heard on an affidavit. If their lordships so desired he had no objection to the reading of the affidavit but he submitted it was not necessary. In 1908 when Mr. Norton was the subject matter of an equiry by a Full Bench of Madras with regard to a speech he made to a jury the then Chief Justice directed Mr. Norton to make a statement from the Bar.

The Chief Justice said that it seemed to them that a prima facie case had been made out and the present rule was issued. Now the question was whether it was more convenient for them to read the affidavit or hear counsel's statement.

Mr. Norton replied that he had no objection one way or the other. He was only speaking on behalf of the Bar.

Since Mr. Norton had no objection to the reading of the affidavit this course was adopted

Mr. Norton then read the affidavit and said that the barrister in question was of seventeen years' standing at the Bar. He admitted having been professionally engaged by Mr. Chill, who made over to him a heavy file of papers in connection with his case. He demanded Rs. 500. It was denied that he demanded any paper from Mr. Chill.

The Chief Justice: Is it usual for barristers to see clients without the intervention of solicitors and receive fees from clients direct?

Mr. Norton: If it is on the Original Side the answer is No. My client's position is this that he was under the impression that he was making out a case which was going to be heard at Agra. There is no printed rule on the subject. With regard to any work outside, Counsel is at liberty to receive money direct from the client, provided no suit is pending.

Continuing, Mr. Norton said that his client perused the document, and was of opinion that the petitioner should cause letter to be written to the Fund through an attorney. He never introduced the attorney to Mr. Chill. As regards the charge of delay in not filing the petition Mr Norton submitted that it was not his client's fault. It was due to getting information and the correspondence with the Fund. On this question of delay Mr. Norton informed their lordships that Mr. Chill made a complaint before the then Chief Justice. which resulted in nothing. In 1916 when Mr. Chill came down to Calcutta in connection with the case he said that he would have nothing further to do with the case, Mr. Chill asked his pardon. Mr. Norton denied that his client ever induced Mr. Chill to withdraw the charges he made. He admitted having received Rs. 498 or Rs. 515 and said that he was entitled to get the money for his professional services. When he went away to Hazaribagh on a very urgent professional call he made over his brief to the attorney, but he had nothing whatever to do with the selection of his junior.

The Chief Justice: I hope that the selection of his junior is not made here.

Mr. Norton: I think it is frequently done here.

The Chief Justice: It is most reprehensible.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: It is not done openly.

Mr. Norton: That is the worst part of it. It is done most effectively.

The Chief Justice then enquired whether juniors selected their seniors.

Mr. Norton: I have also heard that juniors sometimes strike out the names of their learned leaders.

The Chief Justice: I am surprised to hear that. I hope that steps will be taken to put an end to this.

Mr. Norton: Of course, I do not say that everybody does it

The Chief Justice: Yes. What I have said has got nothing whatever to do with this case.

Mr. Norton: I hope that your lordship's remarks will be given proper effect to.

Continuing Mr. Norton said that his client had received Rs. 396 as consultation fees. As regards the hearing fees about three Gold Mohurs, he was willing to return them, but he had never been asked for them.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri said that in the mofussil they heard about the return of fees, but that was not so here. It was rather unfortunate that it was not so here. It was an unfortunate practice which one likes to see discouraged.

The petitioner said that he complained about two things namely that counsel took money unprofessionally and that when his case came up, after receiving his hearing fees, counsel did not appear. Mr. Langford James saved the position by appearing for him. If Mr. James had not appeared the case would have been lost. He was now making plausible excuses and statements by which they wanted to palliate the gravemen of the two serious charges.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

DARJEELING PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

DISCUSSION ON TEA SUPPLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

At the last meeting of Darjeeling Planters' Association it was decided that Indian Tea Association be asked to raise two thousand pounds, which should be invested and interest set aside for institution of a branch of Minto Nursing Association to be located at Kurscong from whence nurses can be obtained readily on easy terms for benefit of tea planters, their wives and families during sickness.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 7.

An important proposition discussed by the Mysore Economic Conference at yesterday's meeting related to making the education of girls up to the age of nine universal and compulsory. Principal C. R. Reddy, of the Maharaja's College, who moved the proposition, stated that public sentiment was in favour of the compulsion. He said that ladies' associations were also in favour of the compulsion. The President of the Bangalore City Municipality which expressed itself against the compulsion, had written to say that while the women were for compulsion, men were conservative. Mr. Reddy stated that he generally approved the idea of enforcing compulsory education in the case of girls between ages of 6 and 10.

The proposition provoked considerable discussion and in the end was carried by a majority of one vote.

It is understood that Prof. E. P. Metcalfe has been appointed Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, in place of Mr. J. G. Tait retired.

SIND MEDICAL UNION DINNER.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 6.

At the dinner following the general meeting of the Sind Medical Union, the Commissioner in Sind, referred to the health of Karachi which was far from satisfactory. Industrial work of the town was largely crippled by prolonged and serious outbreak of malaria last autumn and winter and in the province malaria was so severe as to cause very heavy losses in harvesting of crops.

Colonel Phelson, Assistant Director, Medical Service said Government were considering the applications of temporarily appointed medical men in Indian Medical Service for permanent posts. He was requested to communicate this to Medical profession generally and to expedite their applications. He wished it to be clearly understood that the civil and the military were now one and the same body and not separate institutions, and that was an opportunity of the profession today which might not be an opportunity of to-morrow. Medical men were badly wanted throughout the Empire and they all fully realised the assistance the profession had given during the present crisis. He considered the Union had great power over its members and he exhorted staff to help the Government.

Dr. B. G. Advani, Honorary Secretary of the Sind Medical Union assured Col. Phelson that the Union would do its best.

THE SOUL OF A PEOPLE,

CLANDESTINE PRESS OF BELGIUM FOOLS THE KOMMANDATUR,

The Subterranean Press of Belgium has been one of the wonders of the war. M. Jean Massart, of the Royal Belgian Academy, has in his volume "La Presse Clandestine dans in Belgique Occupee" told us as much about it as is safe to say without giving information to the enemy.

The most important of the papers is "La Libre Belgique," which appears (as its title-page tells us) "with regular irregularity." Its telegraphic address, "Kommandatur," and its postal address, "In a Movable Cellar," are typical of Belgian sangfroid.

A constant theme of invective and contempt is German inability to understand the psychology of another nation. "La Libre Belgique" found only one exception, a German officer who said, "At Liege they despire us; at Namur they are afraid of us; at Brussels they spoof us" (the original is unparliamentary).

There is an amusing "Diktonnaire Boche" by Professor Kolessal Kandide. In it we read, "Kalais—See Greek Kalends. Katedrale, a target for shells—See Kultur and Christianity Kambrioleur (Burglar)—See Kronprinz. Kanard—See Wolff's Agency."

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH MANOEUVRE.

ENEMY RUNS TO ESCAPE BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 6.

Recd. 1-35 a.m., June 8.

It is stated on the East Coast where seven German sailors were landed by a light cruiser squadron that action opened at 1.30 in the morning and the running fight lasted two hours. The enemy were five miles distant when sighted.

The British immediately manoeuvred to both sides, but the enemy evidently put to sea to escape bombardment by sea and air.

RECRUITING FOR BRITISH ARMY OPENED.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK June 7.

Recd. 1-35 a.m., June 8.

The recruiting of British subjects for the British army has opened. Numerous applications have been previously received.

AMERICAN STEAMER ATTACKED.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON June 7.

Recd. 1-35 a.m. June 8.

With reference to the fight between a German submarine and an armed American steamer, according to telegraphic advices received by the State Department the submarine was sighted at seven thousand yards flying no flag. The steamer hoisted the American flag and waited ten minutes. As the submarine approached the steamer fired and the submarine responded. The steamer slackened speed to permit the submarine to come within range and the fight lasted an hour and a half. The submarine fired thirty-five shots and the steamer twenty-five. The steamer's last shot apparently struck the submarine which rose clear out of water, stood stern up for a few seconds and then disappeared. The steamer was not damaged.

TROUBLE IN KRONSTADT SETTLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, June 7.

Recd. 1-35 a.m. June 8.

The trouble at Kronstadt has been settled and local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has agreed to recognise the Provisional Government.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY BRITISH CRUISER.

A PICKED-UP BOTTLE GIVES CLUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CHRISTIANIA, June 6.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 7.

A bottle has been picked up on the Norwegian coast containing a paper signed by the entire crew of a German submarine stating that the submarine was sunk by a British cruiser on March, 16th between Iceland and Norway.

EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

COMMITTEE FOR PREPARING SCHEME FOR INFORMATION BUREAU.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 6.

Recd. 12 noon, June 7.

The War Cabinet has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for establishing an Imperial mineral resources bureau in order to collect information regarding the Empire's mineral resources and metal requirements and to advise on methods of development. The Committee includes Lord Islington, Messrs. T. Mackenzie, W. S. Robinson, W. P. Schreiner and Sir G. H. Perley.

LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held last evening a resolution was passed strongly protesting against Lord Pentland's remarks against the Indian demand for Self-Government. It has also been settled to arrange for a monster memorial demanding Self-Government to be submitted to the British Parliament.

PAST / CIVILIZATION	PRESENT / WAR	FUTURE / PEACE
IN the days of peaceful past, all civilians watched our movements in Swadeshi Goods, and we fought our way to make known Indian goods throughout. We succeeded, and the public were satisfied. The past leads the present.	FROM the FAR EAST and the fighting forces in Mesopotamia, we receive continual Orders for Swadeshi Goods, and to meet the enormous demands we are fighting to stock quantity and quality by keeping them at moderate rates.	IN the near future we look forward for peace, to welcome our fighting Soldiers from the battlefield, and the Swadeshi Stores will renovate its energy to flood Indian Goods on the Market to meet demands in future.

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AS WE SEE IT.

BREAD OR POLITICS?

PLAY THE GAME!

With the exception of a comparatively small body of partisans who still believe that Radical shibboleths are a perfect cure for all national ills, the National Government has the support of all classes of the people in its endeavours to awaken the country to a sense of its serious position, and to induce it to work out its own salvation by practical means. Slow as the greater part of the people were to understand the terrible danger into which the old Government was allowing the country to drift, the whole nation realises now that it is all owing to the men who put aside Party for patriotism that our gallant fighters have either guns or ammunition to fight with, and if they do not yet realise the crucial nature of our economic problem their faith is in practical measure, not in fine words. The Corn Production Bill is the latest attempt of business-like Ministers to establish the nation's future security on a sure basis. For two generations political economists have been duping this people with the false doctrine that they could always get food in plenty if they had manufactured goods to offer in exchange. In the view of Free Trade pundits the decline of agriculture, the emigration of disheartened farmers, the drifting of the rural population into the towns, were matters of little consequence. Triumphant civilisation had eliminated anxiety about daily bread. Only an old-fashioned handful of people held fast to the sure old faith that agriculture was the most important of all industries; that self-provision was as necessary for an island kingdom as for the ancient communities who depended for imports on the caravan and the oar-driven ship. But even those who saw the error of our ways could not foresee a world-convulsion that would bring home to us the literal application of Solomon's warning: "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep. So shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man."

The politicians who neglected every provision even against the hardships that were plainly approaching have the effrontery to jeer at the practical measures which are being undertaken to repair their disastrous inefficiency. Mr. Runciman, with a complacency that is almost admirable, advises the Government to get on with the War and leave contentious economic questions alone. He—a practical man, not a feckless lawyer—resisted every appeal to provide for the day of want by shipbuilding or food-production. He will live in history as the Minister who—under the menace of famine—induced West-End restaurateurs to cut the hors d'oeuvres and ice pudding out of their menus and allowed the food-hogs to devour increased quantities of the workers' essential sustenance. He still holds that there is no need to trouble about increased production of home-grown corn. Free Trade Podsnapery waves away such a necessity. The Mohamedan Fakir has a panacea for every ill of the flesh—a text from the Koran dissolved in water. The Free Trade quack has a like cure for all economic ills, even national starvation, but the people seem to prefer bread and meat to Radical principles and water.

The burning question of the moment for the British population is not legislation for future national welfare. We may leave that to the Government with the Prime Minister's assurance that it will not be guided, or misled, by "dust-laden precedents and formulas framed before the flood.' No Government measure can relieve the nation of its immediate responsibility in the matter of food economy. Only one in ten of the British public has taken heed of the warnings of the Food Controller. "We must put them on their honour," says Lord Devonport, "and the majority have not played the game." We can scarcely believe that ninety per cent. of the people have entirely ignored the warning, but "let us eat while we may" will continue to be the rule of the majority while food is to be had in unrestricted measure.

It must be said, however, that there are people in authority, by whatsoever influence they are instigated, who are not playing the game either. The German prisoners have not been restricted to the scale of rations laid down for ourselves and a benevolent society of friends of the enemy have seen fit to supplement their abundant comforts. The conscientious cowards have been as well looked after as if they were bearing the heat and burden or the cold and hardship that fall to the lot of our heroic soldiers and sailors. It is not in British nature to imitate Huns in the treatment of prisoners, but they should not be better fed than our own humble toilers, and the corps of poor creatures created by a crank-indulging Government would be greatly benefited by a course of the principles and water treatment and should be compelled to earn every mouthful of bread they eat. The enormous increase of submarine destruction is a stronger argument than persuasive words, but though it will doubtless induce a much greater proportion to bethink themselves and mend their selfish ways, we fear that the greater number will wait and see what the six weeks' grace brings forth.

The submarine campaign has provided us with a great and anxious problem, but difficult problems only stimulate our young men to greater inventiveness in resource and greater energy in carrying out fresh designs. It is to the brains that have not begun to shrink with age that we owe the plans of our land campaigns which have turned the scale against the enemy; it is to the utterly self-eliminating devotion of the young men who have fearlessly executed the plans that our magnificent successes are due. At the beginning, in every department of War-direction the great end was endangered, even to the point of disaster, by the retention of advisers whose brains had lost their elasticity; men of fixed ideas regarding war and war-weopons. While these men retained their places it was simple truth to say that we seemed to be doing our best to lose the War. That terrible state of things has been almost entirely changed. The old generation was totally unfit to cope with the new conditions, and if any of those out-of-date advisers remain on any board of War-control—as there seems some reason to believe—they must be supplanted. The splendid dash and courage that beats the enemy when three to one on land sea is not only needed in action—it never fails us there. But in council also we must have men of fresh experience and swift decision; men able to judge and quick to adopt new ideas. As the Prime Minister says, our authorities have gained an age of experience in three winters, but new wine cannot be put into old bottles. Our Navy is not to be daunted by the difficulties of the undersea problem. Three weeks ago the Air Service was filling our Dismal Jemmies with gloom. Our airmen have already regained ascendency over the enemy. A little earlier the secret Hindenburg plans were making the pessimists almost happy with misery. The Hindenburg plans are now in confusion, ond in every direction the enemy's situation is becoming desperate. The U-boat campaign is Germany's forlorn hope. It must and will fail.—"Referee."

WIFE RECRUITER.

TRIBUNAL ASKED TO MAKE HUSBAND GO

A woman who opposed the granting of further exemption to her husband at Reigate Tribunal in mail week wrote:—

I do not consider it fair to other men that my husband should be allowed to remain at home. I am quite able to look after the children, and my mind would be easier if he goes.

I have a brother and a brother-in-law fighting, and my husband, who is a strong man, should do his bit. Others have been called up, and, why should not my husband now take his turn?

The conditional exemption certificate was withdrawn, and on the man's suggestion the military representative said he would not be called up until June 12.—The "Daily Mail."

OFFICERS' DRINKS.

SEQUEL TO COURT-MARTIAL IN FRANCE.

An Army Council inquiry into the drink bills of a battalion of the Border Regiment while in training was the subject of an application to a King's Bench Court, presided over by the Lord Chief Justice, in mail week, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., for Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Valentine Ravenscroft, then second-in-command of the battalion, asked for a rule calling on the Army Council to show cause why the court of inquiry, which has determined the matter so far as Colonel Ravenscroft is concerned, should not be reassembled to hear evidence on his behalf.

The Lord Chief Justice: Do you say that Colonel Ravenscroft was condemned without being heard?

Mr. Hume Williams: Yes. During certain court-martial proceedings in France, said counsel, it was alleged that in Lieutenant-Colonel Ravenscroft's battalion there had been habits of intoxication and that the senior officers were to blame. To investigate the allegation a court of inquiry, presided over by General Cuthbertson, was held in England. Colonel Ravenscroft attended the first sitting and made a statement.

The Lord Chief Justice: The substance of the statement is that he denies there was any excessive drinking among either the subalterns or the senior officers.

Mr. Hume Williams said Colonel Ravenscroft was promised an opportunity of giving evidence and of calling witnesses when the court reassembled. The court held two subsequent sittings, but on neither occasion was the promised notice given to Colonel Ravenscroft, and he was not present. The court in its report stated that owing to the seriousness of the case and the conflict of evidence the officers who gave evidence in France should be asked to come to this country to substantiate on oath their statements. The court added that the evidence of the witnesses from France was essential.

WINE BILLS.

The court reassembled, but the evidence which it considered essential was not called. It examined the wine books and took the 10 highest bills for each month, said counsel. It reported to the Army Council that the amounts of these bills were rather excessive and that others appeared to be high but not excessive. On September 22 last a letter was sent to the General in Command in the West to the effect that the Army Council were satisfied that the state of affairs disclosed was not in every respect satisfactory and that this was due to the bad example set by Major and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. Ravenscroft and to lack of supervision on the part of the commanding officer. In these circumstances the Council decided that the commanding officer should relinquish the command of the battalion and that Colonel Ravenscroft should revert to retired pay. Colonel Ravenscroft appealed to the Army Council and to the Secretary for War, but had obtained no redress.

The Lord Chief Justice doubted if the court could order the Army Council, but it was desirable that the matter should be argued, and the court would grant a rule.

PICTURE THEATRE PANIC.

FOUR CHILDREN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

A panic, which occurred at the Electric Picture Palace, High-street, Deptford, on April 30 resulted in the death of four children and injury to 15 others. About 1,000 people, mostly children, were in the theatre, and shortly after 4 o'clock, when the performance was about to close, a number of the children, for some unexplained reason, rushed out of the theatre. Their example was immediately followed by other children, and, as they all crowded out into the busy street, passers-by jumped to the conclusion that something unusual had taken place.

People from the outside rushed into the entrance and blocked the way. Two or three of the children had fallen and began to shriek, and a panic arose. Some one made matters worse by calling out "Fire." The manager and the attendants did all they could to calm the audience, for there was nothing at all inside the theatre to warrant the stampede that had taken place, but close by the theatre between 300 and 400 women were waiting in a queue to buy potatoes. Many of them who were mothers of children who were in the theatre made wild efforts to get into the building. The consequence was that a number of the children were knocked down and trampled upon.

A telephone message was promptly sent to the police office, and a body of constables quickly attended, but before they could clear the entrance four children had been trampled to death. An alarm had been given to the fire station by some unknown person, and firemen speedily arrived, bringing ambulances with them.

A meeting of the Anglo-Indian section of the Bengal Home Industries Association was held on Wednesday under the presidency of Mr. A. D. Pickford to devise means to further the cottage industries of Anglo-Indians. A depot will be shortly opened for exhibition and sale of goods made by the Anglo-Indian men and women.

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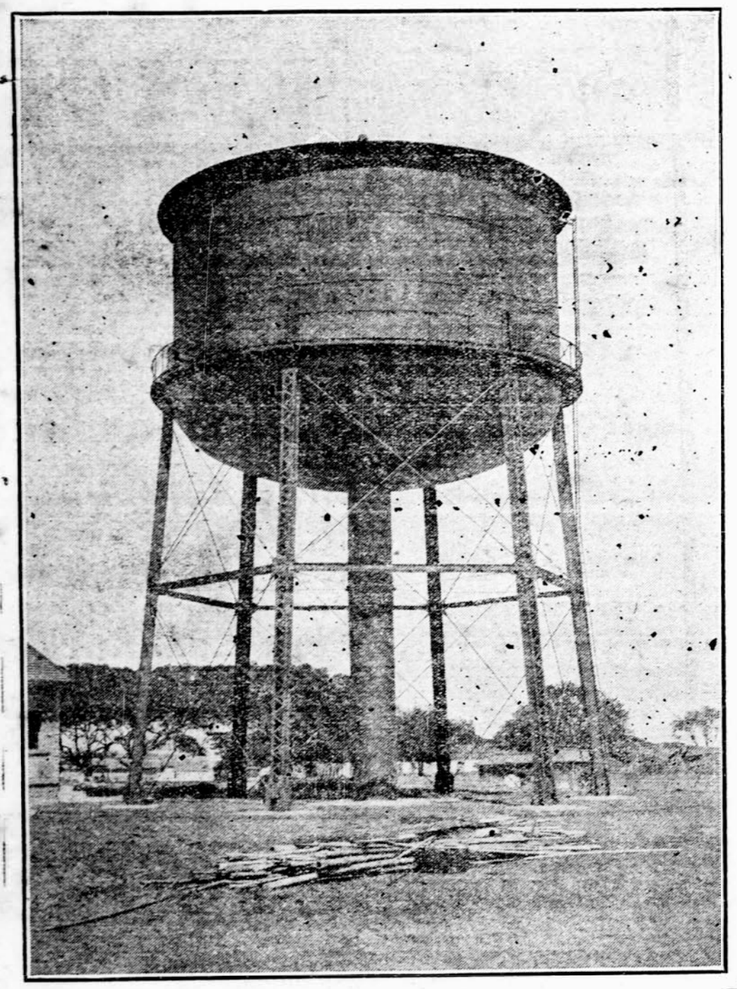

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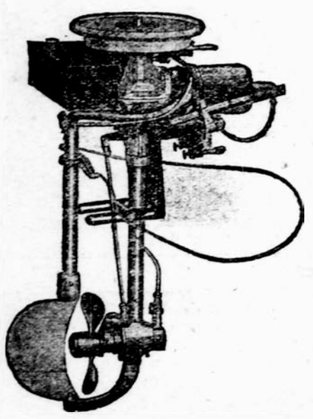

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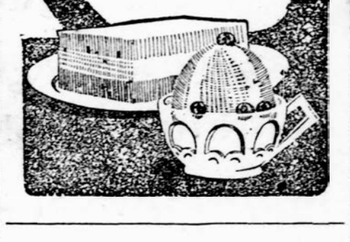

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.